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Journal

Slade Professor of Fine Art, Oxford

Sir Kenneth Clark [*Hon. A.*] has been appointed Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford University.

Royal Gold Medal, 1946

Victor A. Vesnin, the eminent Russian architect, was recently presented with the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, awarded him last year. The presentation was made at the Moscow House of Architects by Mr. Robert Dunning, the British Press Attaché. The delay in presenting the medal has been due to the difficulty in having it struck at the present time.

Scale of Fees for architects employed in connection with mass-produced houses

The Council have recently given consideration to the Report of an *ad hoc* Committee appointed to advise them upon the question of fees to be charged by architects engaged in the design and construction of mass-produced houses, whether they are employed on the whole of the work from the inception of the scheme to bulk production, or as consultants only, or in any capacity between these two extremes.

After discussion with the Ministry of Works, the Council concluded that it is not possible, in view of the diversity of conditions under which architects undertake work of this character, to draw up a firm precise scale. They felt, nevertheless, that there is a need for guidance in fixing fees for this kind of work and the members who wish for such guidance are advised to make application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

The Mumford Lecture

No speaker at Lewis Mumford's lecture at the R.I.B.A. uttered the cliché—" This is an historic occasion," but few who listened to his extraordinarily moving address will deny that it was. For over an hour a crowded audience, filling both the Jarvis Hall and Foyer, listened in attentive silence to a reasoned and convincing revelation of a new world of international co-operation. One felt that this man's thinking was ahead of the world statesmen, and indeed of the generality of mankind, and that what he said was profoundly true. He put before us the alternatives of world anarchy or world order and progress—of which we are all well aware—but his vision of the possibilities of the second alternative was what captured the imagination of an architectural audience. He spoke of an architecture distinguished " not only by its clarity of design and its growing unity of treatment, but by its studious retention of the human scale, by its resolute avoidance of the pompous and the grandiose, by its insistence upon measure and purpose in every element of the design." Yet he showed that the realisation of his vision cannot be imposed, but must come from the conviction and will-to-order of mankind itself and that we can no longer rely on an " age of uncontrolled financial exploitation and aimless metropolitan expansion, two phases of the same process—already dissolving before our eyes." Prediction is dangerous, but it is fairly safe to say that in years to come we shall look back on this address as one in which a great thinker pointed the way to the salvation of mankind. The address and subsequent discussion are printed on pages 427-434.

" Building Now " Exhibition at Leeds

At Leeds the " Building Now " Exhibition will be shown as part of the " Homes for To-morrow " Exhibition at Messrs. Lewis's Stores, The Headrow, from 27 August until 21 September. The " Homes for To-morrow " Exhibition has been organised by the *Yorkshire Evening News*, who asked the Institute if they might include the "Building Now" Exhibition. It is particularly fortunate that it has been possible to get " Building Now " shown under such favourable circumstances as it has been found difficult to get exhibitions toured through the pre-war channel of museums and art galleries. Many of these are still somewhat disorganised by the war and completely unable to deal with the problems of transport and erection connected with so large an exhibition.

It is expected that there will be a very large attendance and that a very much wider public, drawn probably from the whole of Yorkshire, will visit the exhibition than if it had been shown in the usual way. The West Yorkshire Society of Architects have been of very great assistance in making the arrangements at Leeds and have made plans to give the exhibition every possible support. Apart from the official opening, which has been arranged by the *Yorkshire Evening News*, they are also organising a special evening function.

Birthday Honours List

The following names and honours have been extracted from the Military List :—

M.B.E. (*Military Division*).—Capt. R. Hardy [*A.*], Lieut.-Col. Robert McKinlay [*A.*], Major W. H. Sanders [*A.*], Lieut. R. P. Gray [*A.*], Major S. L. Kirk, P.A.S.I. [*L.*].

The Architectural Association

Mr. C. D. Spragg, Secretary R.I.B.A., has accepted the invitation of the Council of the Architectural Association to become an Honorary Member of the A.A.

"Britain Can Make It" Exhibition

At a conference held in London on 22 July, Sir Cecil Weir gave a progress report on preparations now in hand for the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition, organised by the Council of Industrial Design and opening on 24 September at the Victoria and Albert Museum and of which advance information was given in the April JOURNAL. It was revealed that already a team of 70 leading display experts of the country are engaged in converting the main halls of the Museum into a fixed circulation route about one-third mile in length traversing approximately 90,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The designers and commercial artists, who are working with plywoods, light metal alloys, coloured and transparent plastics, and other new materials, are collaborating with Mr. Basil Spence [*A.*], the Consulting Architect appointed by the Council of Industrial Design, with a view to transforming the halls into an effective setting.

Conference on Fuel and the Future

Last month we published the preliminary programme of section G. "Modern Heating and the Architect" of the Conference "Fuel and the Future," planned jointly by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Royal Institute of British Architects to be held in the Henry Jarvis Hall of the Institute from 8 to 10 October, 1946.

The serious nature of the present coal position makes it essential not only that production should be increased, but also that fuel should be used with the greatest possible efficiency. Over a third of the nation's fuel is used in its homes, and it is essential that efficient use should be combined with the best possible service, comfort, cleanliness, and economy. The new housing programme offers a very great opportunity for progress, and a series of technical documents on building technique and fuel appliances have been published by the Government. Two of these—*Heating and Ventilation of Buildings* (Post-War Building Bodies No. 19, H.M.S.O., 2s. 6d.) and *Domestic Fuel Policy* (Cmd. 6762, H.M.S.O. 1s.) will form the background to this section of the Conference, and should, if possible, have been read by members before they attend the Conference.

On Tuesday afternoon the fuel position and prospects will be reviewed by Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and Professor Sir Alfred Egerton will open a discussion on "Domestic Heating Requirements," at which Sir Reginald Stradling [*Hon. A.*], Chief Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Works, will be the chief speaker. Mr. J. H. Forshaw, M.C. [*F.*], Chief Architect, Ministry of Health, will take the chair at a meeting on Wednesday morning, 9 October, at which representatives of the solid fuel, gas and electricity industries will review the new appliances, and Mr. C. C. Handisyde [*A.*], Senior Scientific Officer, Building Research Station, will open a discussion on the technical implications of these appliances as they affect architects.

A study of the effects of insulation on fuel requirements to maintain a given standard of comfort in the home has been made by the Building Research Station.

Dr. F. M. Lea, O.B.E. Director of Building Research, will take the chair at the meeting on Wednesday afternoon at which Mr. A. S. Dufton, Principal Scientific Officer, will review the results of this research. Mr. Fitzmaurice [*Hon. A.*] Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Works, will then open a general discussion.

The *Final Report of the New Towns Committee* (Cmd. 6876, H.M.S.O., 1s. 3d.), (Chairman, Lord Reith, [*Hon.F.*]) just published, contains a recommendation that the first of the new towns should be served by district heating. Such new towns and satellites, as well as large housing schemes, are ideally suited to district heating. On Thursday morning, a joint meeting of all sections, to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, under the chairmanship of Sir Patrick Dollan, Chairman of the Scottish Regional Fuel Efficiency Committee, will discuss district heating from the architectural and engineering standpoints, with particular reference to housing. The proposed schemes in the Manchester area will be discussed. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Hartland Thomas [*F.*], Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Architectural Science Board, will review the general conclusions of Section G. at a joint meeting of all sections of the Conference.

Two exhibitions will be held at the same time. One will be at the R.I.B.A. and cover all types of Heat Service Units, examples of boilers, cookers, fireplaces, stoves, etc., being on view. This will remain open until 26 October. The other will be at the Central Hall, and cover thermal insulation in all its aspects.

Finsbury Flats Scheme

"In the next two or three years, architects and builders will be judged upon the number of houses built since the end of the war, but in ten to fifteen years' time posterity will base its verdict upon the *type* of houses built in Great Britain. Let not expediency, therefore, be alien to foresight." So declared the Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, when he spoke on 26 July upon the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of the Finsbury Flats on the Rosebery Avenue Housing Estate.

The Minister said that by reason of the claim upon labour for extensive war damage repairs, architects designing buildings in the London area were called upon to exercise ingenuity in economising in building labour perhaps to a much greater extent than was the case with the planning of buildings in the provinces. There were still, for instance, 90,000 building trade workers engaged on war damage repairs and this was a big subtraction from the force which might be available for the building of new houses. Apart from the need of thousands of houses to meet the present emergency, there still remained slum clearance to be dealt with.

The Finsbury scheme, for which the architects are Messrs. Tecton, was illustrated in model form in the "Building Now" Exhibition. It is of 129 flats in three blocks having direct access to each flat by staircases and lifts. It is to have a central scheme of hot water supply and background central heating, supplemented by gas and electric fires. A Garchey refuse disposal system is to be installed. The scheme includes a day nursery for forty children with its own garden and paddling pool. The structure is to be of reinforced concrete using a new system of hydraulically jacked shuttering.

Lectures on Office Organisation

Following the success of the first lecture in the series on "Office Organisation," three more informal evenings have been planned at which the following subjects will be discussed: (1) *Office Finance*. This will cover a wider field than mere office accounts, dealing with items such as costing of jobs, etc. (2) *Partnership and Profit-sharing*. The speakers on this subject will be architects who have had experience of one or other type of group organisation. (3) *Architects to Public Authorities*. It is hoped that these talks will deal not only with the organisational "set up" of the various bodies concerned, but with the methods used by the architectural departments to produce the best architecture.

These lectures will be held in the autumn just after the beginning of the 1946-47 Session. Dates and times of meetings, and the names of speakers, will be given in the next JOURNAL.

Competition for London Airport

The Ministry of Civil Aviation, having consulted the Royal Institute, have decided to hold an open architectural competition for the buildings of the new London airport at Heathrow. They have also accepted the President's nomination of Mr. Graham R. Dawbarn [*F.*] as the assessor.

County Honour for Associate

Brevet Colonel Harold Ridley Hooper, O.B.E., M.C., T.D. [*A.*], of Ipswich, Suffolk, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk.

A WORLD CENTRE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

A LECTURE BY LEWIS MUMFORD [*HON. A.*] AT THE R.I.B.A. ON FRIDAY, 12 JULY, 1946

HOWARD ROBERTSON [*F.*], IN THE CHAIR

On Friday, 12 July, Mr. Lewis Mumford [*Hon. A.*] lectured at the Royal Institute on "A World Centre for the United Nations."

The CHAIRMAN: After the heat of the day, I expect that many of us are looking for refreshment of the spirit. The size of this audience suggests that you are hopeful of finding it, and I think that that hope is justified.

Mr. Lewis Mumford is astonishingly known to most of us; I do not know how he does it, but his name has certainly become a household word in this country. I think that it is because he has something to say and knows how to express himself, and is obviously an untiring worker. That sounds very patronising, but if there is one thing that a chairman can do it is patronise the lecturer, and I am not going to lose this exceptional opportunity of doing so!

For the benefit of the one-tenth of one per cent. present who do not know who Mr. Lewis Mumford is, I would explain that he is an author, a sociologist, a lecturer, and a planner who, I think I am right in saying, was a disciple of and also a collaborator with Patrick Geddes. Latterly we have known him through his books. Of his last book, *City Development*, I have not been able to get hold of a copy, but I hope he will remedy that! Among his others are *Culture of Cities*, *Science and Man*, *The Golden Age* and *Sticks and Stones*. I expect that he would deny the parentage of certain critical articles on architecture which I used to read before the war in the *New Yorker*, and which I thought were the best architectural criticisms that anyone could wish to enjoy. I think that *Sticks and Stones* is one of the best books on the general subject of architecture which has been written, certainly in the last quarter of a century. I expect there will be a rush to get it after this meeting, but it is very difficult to do so. Last, but not least, Mr. Lewis Mumford is an Honorary Associate of this Institute.

MR. LEWIS MUMFORD: Your distinguished chairman's introduction would probably have reduced me to silence were it not for the fact that I already have my address prepared. I wish to say before I read it, however, that I am deeply sensible of the honour of speaking in this room, as well as of the honour of having become a 1942 Honorary Associate of the Institute. I might forget to say that at the end, so I put it at the beginning.

In taking for my theme to-night the needs of a world centre for the United Nations I do not purpose to open a discussion that will be closed by the decision that will be made next September when the permanent site will possibly be selected. I would not take up your time so frivolously as to discuss a decision that lies completely outside our immediate control or influence. For presumably, when the United Nations meet our leaders will proceed, with that fearful automatism which characterises so much of our political thinking to-day, to deepen their previous commitments and to take the next step that their earlier actions have indicated—somewhat like a hunter lost without a compass in a bog, stepping judiciously from hummock to hummock, without troubling to ask himself whether he is headed for solid ground, still less whether, in the first place, he has properly equipped himself for the expedition.

Theoretically there is still time left to correct the errors that have already been made in selecting a site for the headquarters of the United Nations. But I am not sanguine enough to believe that the present commitment will be blocked and that a more critical analysis of the needs of a world centre will be made, so that, after sufficient research and discussion, an adequate programme will be framed. I have examined carefully the directives that the United Nations site committee were given to guide them in their explorations; and I can only say, with perhaps brutal frankness, that I should not care to select even a small country home with as little sense of what my present requirements were or the future needs of my household were likely to be.

But please remember: no primary blame attaches to the committee that had the heavy responsibility for selecting the site. That committee might have been composed of political Aristotles and technological Leonardos and Wrens, and they still would not have been able to make a sound selection on the basis of the directives they received. The fact is that the United Nations, in the very act of giving body and form to their charter, have pressed for a hasty decision on a matter for which there has been little adequate preparation in anyone's thought, little serious reflection of any kind, except for quite limited post-mortem discussions on the mistakes made in building the palace for the League of Nations. Thirty years or so ago, indeed, Hendrik Christian Andersen and a group of able colleagues made a remarkably searching study of the political and cultural requisites for a great world capital; but instead of stimulating criticism and leading the way toward further improvements, Andersen's proposals, published in a very limited edition, were allowed to gather dust, so that by now they have interest only for the antiquarian. Except for the admirable canvass of needs for "The Headquarters of International Institutions," made by Mr. C. Wilfred Jenks for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the very groundwork for discussion and decision has not been laid.

But if our political leaders have, in pressing for quick decisions on this grave matter, shown the valour of ignorance, the architects and town planners throughout the world have shown, I regret to say, little more understanding than the statesmen. Without a thought for the needs of the institution, without an effort to clarify the programme itself, the architects of almost every country have raised a premature clamour over the way in which the designs and plans are to be chosen once the site has been selected—as if the highest skill here could undo the damage of failing to formulate an adequate programme. Few of us, it seems to me, can escape blame in this matter, no matter what our professional qualifications and interests may be. The problem has caught us asleep; and we try to cover up our embarrassment at being caught by talking loudly about something that was on our minds before we fell asleep. If this seems a malicious and unkind judgment on my part, let me confess that the present speaker fell at first into the same error. If I dare to talk at all to-night, it is because I am now giving you my second thoughts.

Now, I have little hope at this late date that the counsel to Stop and Think, the counsel to take further counsel, will prevail in the United Nations next September, or that even the need for it will be understood. Yet the dangers of selecting a permanent site before an extensive survey of the problems of political and

architectural organisation has been made should be obvious ; for by attempting to improvise overnight a physical shell for an institution that is only at the beginning of its growth one necessarily imposes its present political limitations upon that physical form—though if the United Nations endures at all it is bound to grow out of those political and social limitations, and the planners of the architectural elements must, from the beginning, seek to transcend the original weaknesses and errors which tired or unawakened men have committed because they dared not give themselves time to think. That seems like an impasse ; but let us take consolation in the fact that although we can never afford to make avoidable mistakes on questions that have to do with the comity and concord of peoples, we will in the nature of things sooner or later be forced to correct those mistakes when we make them. There is nothing sacred about a well-meaning error. And so I am asking your co-operation as well as your indulgence to-night in helping me to examine the conditions and the purposes that should underlie the writing of an adequate programme for the new headquarters of the United Nations.

This undertaking is not so presumptuous as it may seem ; for its intention is not to affect the immediate decisions of the United Nations, but rather to set in train a fresh discussion, and ultimately to promote such further research and reflection as will enable another generation to rectify the errors we are now making. The luxury of thinking freely on this important subject must not be denied us by any misgiving that the results, should there be any, will probably lie in the distance. Those who are obsessed by the need for immediate practicability forget that quick visible results are of little significance unless they are attached to long-term purposes they help to fulfil. In order to formulate an adequate programme for the United Nations centre we must first ask ourselves, then, what are the purposes of this organisation, and what developments is it likely to undergo during the next generation and the next century.

Obviously these are not architectural, geographical, or town-planning questions ; but until one finds the answer to them in political and social terms one cannot translate that answer into actual buildings. Nor can one find a quick short-cut to an answer merely by consulting the preamble to the charter for the United Nations ; for we have to consider this organisation, not merely in view of the pressures and compromises that called it originally into existence, but in view of the momentum it carries over from a wider past in world co-operation, and in view of potentialities which must be fulfilled in the future if the human race as a whole is to survive. Nor yet can we answer the problems raised by future needs wholly in the indicative mood : for we must include among our basic premises imperative human desires and human purposes which are, day by day, modifying the existing order. If to-day we live in a world dominated, indeed threatened, by the machine, we do so because the philosophers and scientists of the seventeenth century admired machines, planned machines, dreamed about machines, and because their dreams in time persuaded the common run of men to sacrifice a hundred other modes of life-fulfilment in order to give their all to machine production. This old dream has turned into a compulsive nightmare, and our generation must dream a more human dream, which will avert the final orgy of extermination that now threatens us. So, in projecting the requirements for a World Centre, we must face the future once more in the imperative mood : stating our needs, formulating our demands, projecting our purposes—knowing, of course, that we shall not satisfy all our claims and requirements, but that the future will be poorer unless we make them.

When all these considerations are taken into account, I think it is possible to say that the United Nations is the second great effort in our time to give political expression to the processes of a uniting and already partly united world. This union of mankind is not the dream of a few scattered idealists, nor is it the accidental outcome of an effort to fight a global war against enemies that threatened the existence of freedom in every part of the world : it is rather the goal that has been implicit in mankind's entire development, and that was first openly expressed politically in the coalescence of great empires and religiously in the doctrines of unity preached by the universal religions. This process of unification has often been retarded by the barriers of geography, by the taboos of the tribe, by the impediments of language ; but in spite of a thousand obstacles the links that bind mankind together have steadily multiplied. The change that is coming to a decisive climax in our own age—decisive because the failure to accept the challenge will probably wipe out civilisation, and perhaps even mankind—is betrayed by the very words we use. The words kind and gentle, for example, had in their origin a very restricted and local application ; for people were kind only to those of their own kin or kind ; and they were gentle only to those of their own gens or clan ; but step by step, never faster perhaps than during the last century, kindness and gentleness have been applied outside the family and the tribe, first to the wayfaring stranger, who had a claim on one's hospitality provided that he did not stay too long, and eventually to the starving, the destitute, the oppressed in every land. We know, on far wider evidence than the Stoic philosophers commanded, that the wisdom and skill of any single country is small beside that of the human race, and that the wealth of any single country or continent is meagre unless it can command the goods, the services, the knowledge, and, above all, the goodwill of the rest of mankind. The greatest fund of wealth man has ever created—the heritage of science and technics—has been a product of international collaboration of the widest and freest kind.

What I am saying is, of course, a commonplace and a platitude ; but this fact does not lessen its present importance and significance. For thousands of years the sentiment of human brotherhood, the idea of world-wide co-operation, had lacked organs and members : only single isolated threads bound men together outside their local community. To-day the voice of a single speaker may reach countless millions in Asia faster than it can travel, without electrical aids, to the rear of the hall in which he is speaking. New York is now closer to London or San Francisco than it was to Boston a century and a half ago. The recognition of this unity and its incorporation in our political and social institutions is the price of mankind's continued existence : nothing less. For if what I have been saying was all plainly legible and intelligible long before the atomic bomb was invented, that ultimate method of extermination has underlined the need for intensifying the processes of co-operation.

With the production of the atomic bomb—to say nothing of equally formidable methods of extermination that chemistry and bacteriology have at the same time opened up—it has become plain that mankind must either achieve, with all possible swiftness, a higher level of common understanding and co-operation than they have yet attained, or they will bring on a catastrophe, in comparison with which the devastation wrought by the last two wars over a period of ten years of fighting, will seem as innocent as the rampage of a small child in a nursery. Unless we have the faith and the courage to realise a world community, operating under a common law through a world government, no smaller kind of community, be it a village or an empire, will be capable of maintaining its integrity or its security. There are no limited and tentative answers to this problem : unconditional co-operation is the alternative to unconditional extermination. To make this co-operation possible we must rally our creative powers, and make visible to the mass of men, by our own actions and by our plans, the beneficent possibilities that this dangerous situation has created.

Mankind has never faced such a sharp alternative before, because evil never had at its disposal such unlimited forces of destruction : no cheerful reliance upon previous human experience will, therefore, bring us safely through this ordeal. Nor is there any physical solution to the threat of the atomic bomb through decentralisation : I should be the first to advocate such a scheme if it made any sense whatever. But the fact is that the energies and poisons we now command could eliminate the crops and animals on which man depends for food ; so that, if we continue on the downward path where the demonic Hitler first

pointed the way, we shall find ourselves swallowed up in an abyss of infinite devilry, an abyss of moral nihilism, which will permit us to use the weapons we have conceived, even though we know they will also bring on our own extinction.

These observations are not so far from the subject in hand as you may, at first hearing, be inclined to believe ; for if the menace is as overpowering and as terrible as I have pictured it, following the best of authorities, the physicists and bacteriologists themselves, our conclusion must surely be that the means of answering this challenge must also be conceived on an equally heroic scale : this is no time for small plans, for grudging half-measures, for future projects that will be indistinguishable, in either scale or purpose, from past precedents. The physical sciences have broken all our precedents ; and if we are to restore the human balance the social sciences and the social arts, like architecture and town planning, must be equally bold, and when need be equally ruthless of mere precedent. Perhaps the modern movement in architecture, with its wide international affiliations, may be looked upon as a preliminary tuning-up of the instruments toward the playing of an entirely new score.

Now I need hardly remind you that the planning of a centre for the United Nations has so far been based upon a series of obsolete political premises—the premises embodied in the original Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and only slightly modified in the final charter that came forth from the San Francisco Conference. All those efforts were actually obsolete before they were brought into existence : the charter itself was the work of men who were reluctantly performing in 1945 the work that their opposite numbers should have performed in 1899 when the first Hague Conference was held. If the selection of a site for the United Nations continues to be governed by the view of this organisation that was originally in the minds of its founders and accorded with their limited and narrow purposes, the solution would be as simple as it would be negligible. All one needs for such a site is a plot convenient by plane from Moscow, London and Washington, a plot as secluded as possible from prying eyes and listening ears. I regret to say that the present choice of a suburban site in Westchester County hardly meets even these limited requirements.

But mark this : before the Assembly had concluded its first session the United Nations had grown beyond its original premises : it had become something more than an instrument whereby the three major victorious powers might lay down the law for the rest of mankind without making honest provisions for keeping it themselves. We cannot stop short at any half-way point in this development : for to stop is to make ready for war, or rather for the new successor to war itself, unrestricted extermination : Hitler's last hideous bequest to those who opposed him. I would not over-simplify the heartbreaking difficulties that the United Nations will have to conquer before this organisation becomes an effective instrument of world government. However we may seek to hasten the necessary transformation—and hasten it we must—the processes of co-operation cannot, by their very nature, be achieved by fear. If the world could be unified through force and terror we might have left that task to the Nazis, who were willing to use both in unlimited quantities. But the goal toward which we must now head should be plain : it is a world government, operating on behalf of a world community. Each of us, in his purely national capacity, is only half a man : the other half of ourselves is bound up with the whole wide world. The task of building a new world centre is to dramatize this fact and make it visible. We have to create more than an instrument of government : we have to shadow forth a new life.

If one carries these preliminary considerations to their conclusion one must put to one side, I submit, the belief that the headquarters of the United Nations may be small, inconspicuous, secluded, designed on the principle of protective colouration, a structure whose littleness will permit it to be lost and almost forgotten in some great metropolitan area, or removed, for the sake of extra parking space and extra housing quarters, to some suburban site within easy distance by car or train from a great city and its charming distractions. The very requirements set up in the United Nations charter for economic, social, educational, and cultural facilities, as well as political ones, demand a community conceived on a larger scale : something more than the building of a modest Trading Estate for politics. We need a place where new organs of the common life can develop freely, where they can be spaciously and handsomely housed, a place that will also attract to itself old organs conceived for international service, like the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, like the International Institute of Bibliography, or like the Geneva School of International Education. We need a site adequate to house a world university for post-graduate studies. Our political thinking will be poor and meagre unless it is constantly fortified by parallel efforts in many other fields : for if the world is to learn the ways of co-operation, among the first people to be educated for their international tasks, to be educated and constantly re-educated by every means we can bring to bear, are our statesmen. When the atomic bomb was invented it was not the politicians but the atomic physicists who grasped promptly and effectively its political implications, at least in America, where they were most intimately acquainted with the terror of the bomb itself.

We have thus, briefly, been drawn by our analysis of the problem to a quite different set of conclusions than those which have so far governed the United Nations leaders. We have concluded that the new community must not be a specialised political phalanstery ; but rather that it must be, in itself, one of the focal points of a world community. Once we accept this conclusion we must, almost inevitably, accept another fact that follows from it : namely, that the site for a new world capital must be carved out of a city that is already in existence and that already performs no small part of the functions that the United Nations centre must encourage. Such world cities belong only partly to their immediate regions and country : they have become big, they have become economically powerful, they have even become centres for higher education and research precisely because they have reached out for goods and men throughout the planet. If a form for international life has existed anywhere it has existed there. London, Paris, New York, Rome, Berlin, Buenos Ayres, to say nothing of Hong-Kong, Tokyo or Honolulu, were true world cities, in which the quickening processes of cultural interchange coloured everything from the food people ate to the thoughts they brooded upon.

Admittedly, the growth of these great world cities was not altogether a healthy one ; far from it. With respect to their boasted wealth, most of these metropolises had achieved their eminence by a merciless exploitation of both the external proletariat overseas and the domestic proletariat nearer home : on neither the biological nor the cultural levels were these cities the unqualified successes that their ruling classes imagined them to be. Furthermore, the terrible miscarriage of civilisation in the great world cities of the past was no mere accident. On the contrary, the incoherent planning, the depressed housing, the contrasts of extreme luxury and extreme poverty, the purposeless materialism of the whole routine were the expressions of a society that was out of balance. On one hand, the world city of the past was La Ville Lumière ; on the other, the City of Dreadful Night. At the centre, beauty, order, civic vitality ; on the periphery, or rather just behind the pretentious façade, sordor and corruption, depression and blight.

This evening I shall take it as abundantly proved—for I have no hopes of convincing those who have not come to this conclusion through their own observations—that the age of uncontrolled financial exploitation and aimless metropolitan expansion, two phases of the same process, is already dissolving before our eyes. Some of the greatest world cities, like Berlin and Tokyo, have actually become heaps of rubble and charcoal ; and unless more humane purposes are formulated, and unless more intelligent plans prevail, the remaining metropolises of the world are headed for an even more sinister fate. The world cities of the past will either be liquidated by a benign intelligence, as the plans for Greater London and Manchester now propose,

or they will be obliterated by the powers science has placed in man's all too ape-like hands. If we would avoid the second terminus we must conceive a new kind of world city, more directly designed to embody the good life and to further the processes of international co-operation. And the first place where such a demonstration may take place is, I suggest, in the new centre for the United Nations.

What I should like to lay down for discussion, then, as a consequence of my previous analysis, are the following proposals :

First : That the site for the new centre be found within an existing world metropolis. Such a centre is already completely equipped, not merely to offer many essential international services, but to provide human hospitality for all manner of strange guests, taking their differences and their peculiarities for granted as no isolated countryside and no merely provincial city can bring itself to do. The land acquired for this centre should be on the order of one to three thousand acres ; and the new international city should be created by a large-scale process of slum clearance and replacement, financed wholly by the United Nations and including provisions for the re-settlement, under local administration, of the people and the industries that may be displaced.

Second : That the new world centre should be set up, legally, as an independent municipality, bearing its share of the expenses for municipal services provided by the greater metropolis itself, but otherwise acting as an autonomous unit. This centre should be conceived not simply as a group of assembly halls and administrative offices, but as a balanced urban community, completely equipped for living, capable of growing up to the point where it would hold a population of between twenty-five and fifty thousand people in permanent residence, with perhaps as many as a fifth of that number as transients. Such a community would contain ample domestic provisions for the permanent staff of the United Nations, including the schools, hospitals and other services needed for their sympathetic care : likewise it would be prepared to house the personnel of the affiliated international organisations, in such a fashion as to promote meeting and social intercourse as well as professional collaboration. One of the great desiderata for such a centre is to provide both the permanent staff and the visiting delegates with the opportunities for living balanced, normal lives : so that, as Mr. Jenks wisely remarks, they may retain " as fully as the necessarily special conditions of their lives allow, the outlook and perspective of ordinary people." Only a well-planned city with a mixed population, including a normal share of wives and mothers, can produce such an environment.

Third : That the new world centre be conceived, both in the method of designing it and the process of building it—as well as in its further administration—as an example—as a paragon, if you will—of the new world order we are now in the course of building. In its design, in its layout, in its actual structures such a city must make bold departures from the standard form of the classic periods of planning no less than from the standardised disorder of most of our contemporary metropolises. Such a city must distinguish itself, not only by its clarity of design and its growing unity of treatment, but by its studious retention of the human scale, by its resolute avoidance of the pompous and the grandiose, by its insistence upon measure and purpose in every element of the design. This city must be cut to the measure of a different kind of man from the powerful, domineering, semi-neurotic types who have left their marks so unmistakably on the great capitals of the past. Yet such a city, though exemplifying the principle of balance, will make no effort to be wholly self-contained : the very choice of a site proclaims this fact. For the essence of community, from the sociological standpoint, is that no part of it can remain isolated from the whole, no part can be completely independent or work out its salvation without acknowledging its continued dependence upon other groups, associations and communities.

Fourth : That a series of such centres be projected for all the major continents and sub-continents, both as a means of providing services of an international nature for these regions, and as a method of demonstrating the essential principle of social relativity, whereby any part of the world may, temporarily, become the centre of its life. The building of such international cities would, I believe, alter the centre of gravity of the political world, and alter it for the better. It would not merely satisfy ambitions and hopes on the part of other peoples than the dominant nations of the past and present, which we ignore or suppress at our peril : it would also provide a demonstration lesson in international co-operation that would go far deeper, because it would be continuous and prolonged, than the lessons some of us faintly began to learn in the fighting of a global war. Each new centre that we started to plan would deepen our commitments to peace and comity.

All this may seem a very large order indeed ; for it demands a marshalling of resources, a dedication of professional work, a daring in social inventiveness, which so far only the project for tapping atomic power and creating the atomic bomb has called forth. Yet the creation of the atomic pile should prove to us that there is no objective, however seemingly extravagant and remote, that men cannot, by a pooling of their minds, accomplish, if the will and the purpose are there. Compared with the atomic bomb project, only a small part of the building of a world centre for the United Nations lies altogether within the realm of the unknown and the unexplored. If there is any novelty at all in these suggestions, it lies only in the fact that they have been brought together and applied to the special case in hand.

The first proposal, that for placing the new community in the very heart of an existing world metropolis, may seem the most radical and difficult suggestion ; but actually it is a step for which the historic parallel and the historic precedent actually exists. I refer, of course, to the relation of Vatican City and the city of Rome. Politically and legally, as well as physically, there is a close tie between the two schemes. In planning for a new world centre we propose a far more ample site, and a more complete, a more fully balanced community, for the international city is itself to become a model for the interior reconstruction of other metropolises. But the principle of placing a universal institution alongside municipal and national institutions, in what the biologist would call a symbiotic relationship, nevertheless holds.

As for the process of land acquisition, re-planning and building, all that comes under the familiar head of slum clearance. In choosing the first of the world centres to be built, after all the geographic, climatic and social data have been appraised, the final decision would probably be governed by the degree of interest shown by competing municipalities for the privilege both of serving as host and of attracting international aid for the re-making of its own urban structure. Very possibly a blasted city like Hamburg or Leningrad might offer opportunities and incentives that New York, clinging to its costly obsolescence and the inflated values derived therefrom, would not provide. Even in New York, however, it would not be difficult to find plenty of land on Manhattan Island itself whose clearance for a world centre, by gradual stages, would immensely revitalise the whole city. Both the honour and the opportunity for the city that was chosen would be great.

The second proposal, I have no doubt, is more easy to assimilate : one might call it a variation of the County of London plan ; or, in breeding terms, by Abercrombie out of Howard. When Ebenezer Howard projected the garden city he realised that the principle of the balanced community was equally capable of being applied to the internal reconstruction of the metropolis. And in his too often neglected chapter on Social Cities, Howard pointed out that garden cities themselves would obtain enormous cultural and social advantages, no less than economic ones, were they created, not alone, but as part of a larger urban complex. I conceive that the new centre would be something more than a garden city ; but it certainly would not be less. The unified ownership and control of the land, the limitation of area and the limitation of population, the balance of functions, are all essential elements in the demonstration. In this international city, with its many transient workers, one might imagine larger public spaces and smaller private ones than in the existing garden

cities, to correspond with the preponderance of public buildings; but the general balance would be close to that which was struck in Howard's original outlines. The local green belt, reduced to a park, would be more important than ever in setting off the new from the old.

As for the third proposal, it relates mainly to the architectural and the civic design of the project: a matter where I should hardly like to pit a layman's imagination against the judgment of the many distinguished practitioners in this room, although in my original draft of this paper I found myself, a little officiously and wantonly, playing with suggestions like that for making sure by planning that statesmen got an occasional chance to clear their lungs and to reflect by themselves for a quiet half hour through the judicious relationship of hotels, assembly halls, and sequestered walks. We have few examples of functional urban planning, except on the most limited domestic scale; and once the architects of the world got started on such a project I doubt if they would be easily satisfied with any of our current stereotypes, even the so-called modern ones. But I dare not get started on this theme for fear that it would draw your attention away from more important matters.

The fourth proposal, finally, may seem the most light-hearted of all, since there is no evidence that our political leaders and mentors would even in their present state of mind consider building a single whole community, to say nothing of a grand series. And yet, if the other three proposals were granted I should hold on to the fourth as essential to the completion of the main idea. The minimum need for a world as big and complex as ours, containing over two billion human creatures, is for at least six or seven centres, which would represent every great cultural area. There are no longer physical obstacles to this process, as there would have been even fifty years ago: the processes of instantaneous communication and manifolding have made it possible to keep identical permanent records in each of the world centres with little more effort than it takes to make the original. No great international corporation operates from its home office alone; and why should we think that in the political and cultural relations of mankind we can work on any more niggardly basis? The provision of more than one capital does not imply that the members of the United Nations organisation would be in a state of nomadry: nothing could be more disruptive either to normal social life or the processes of administration. But the choice does not lie between a single fixed centre and an indefinite series of shifts.

If as many as six world capitals were in existence each might be occupied by the central staff for a five-year period in rotation; and in the course of a generation each of the major population areas would have the distinction of becoming temporarily the centre of world affairs. Not merely would this arrangement give more than lip service to the recognition of political and cultural equality between the peoples of the world: it would also have the great spiritual advantage of inducing the leaders and governors of the world to make Canossa-like pilgrimages to other centres far below the edge of their ordinary horizon, seeing world problems from the altered perspectives that a fresh position in space actually gives one. Finally, such an arrangement would help put an end to the sterile totalitarian dream, the dream of an Alexander in one age, a Napoleon in another, and a Hitler in a third, that a single nation, a single culture, or a single group might ever dominate and control the multifarious activities of mankind. In the task of reconciling politically the one and the many we must, even in those institutions designed primarily to promote unity, recognise and pay homage to the values of diversity, variety, individuality, difference.

One charge will immediately be brought against such a programme as I have outlined, even had I been prudent enough to confine it to the building of a single city. And that is the charge of extravagance. Where is the money for such a gigantic enterprise to come from? Is it not singular that we never ask these questions when we are confronted with the demands of war: there is no extravagance, no waste, no practical demand too colossal to keep us from opening our purses and robbing generations to come of their inheritance. That paradox is too bitter to be meekly swallowed. There will never be peace or security in the world till we are ready to give as much for the purposes of life as for death, to spend as much on childbirth as on funerals, as much on building cities as on their demolition. If our present needs do not bring about a transvaluation of values here we will write the death warrant of our peoples. Should the proposals I have put forward prove ill-conceived let them be condemned out of hand; but if there should be any merit in them let no one seek to put a limit to their fulfilment by mere considerations of expense.

For actually, once the costs of land acquisition and re-settlement were written off, these new quarters would be self-sustaining, and to finance them we would have, not the limited resources of a municipality or a country, but the total productivity of mankind. At present we have only the roughest notion of what the expenses of mankind in this last war were; but one city could probably be acquired and built on the most generous scale possible with less money than was spent by the world in six months of fighting; and even if it took a whole year's expenditure it would still be the soundest possible investment that our generation could make. Where our heart lies our treasure will lie also; and if the treasure be not forthcoming that will be a proof, and a sad proof, that our hearts are still untouched. Every pound, dollar, and rouble would be well spent if, in the process of conceiving and building a world centre, we gave mankind the vision of a new goal, the method for a mere effective kind of co-operation, and the hope for a more benign and life-furthering civilisation.

To bring such a city into existence we shall have to revise many of our preconceptions in both city building and urbanism. Even many modern architects are still bound by the spell of a static order and an over-centralised mode of design, which reflects the age of the absolute princes and the great monarchies. The basic need for each and all of our cities, and above all for this new world centre, are provisions for further growth and development; for each generation must do its own thinking, and each generation must have, within limits, the opportunity to correct its predecessors' errors, and to build in its own fashion even on the best of foundations. We shall never do justice to the future, either politically or architecturally, if we let our imaginations be sterilised by the images of old St. Petersburg and Versailles, Karlsruhe, Washington and Whitehall. We must have something better to give the world than any of those cities have even hinted at; nor can that something better be expressed in terms of the modest suburban estate of which the present committee of the United Nations seems with pathetic modesty to be thinking. For the suburb is not a symbol of world co-operation but of romantic isolationism, of withdrawal and retreat. Whatever else the world centre of the United Nations must be by way of accomplishing its political and cultural functions, it must at least be an adequate symbol.

If any members of this audience should think, perhaps, that these proposals to create a world centre are out of line with views I have previously expressed on the subject of decentralisation, and dispersal, I should like to correct this false impression while it is fresh. So far from changing the views I expressed in *The Culture of Cities*, I am now only reaffirming them and carrying them a step farther. For in the section called Signs of Salvage I made the following observations, which are pertinent to the present argument. "The boast of the metropolis is that it is a world city, and the boast is not altogether a vain one. Thirty centres of world contact, temporary concentration points for travellers and observers, for administrators and motivators, for students and scholars and technicians, would not be too many to serve a culture as complicated and many-sided as that which we now possess. Most of the existing world cities have become overcongested because they did have real advantages in international communication; . . . they often possessed a superior inheritance of culture institutes, reaching back into a unique historic past. These advantages would remain, even if the present mass agglomerations of people were reduced to clusters of inter-related cities, no one of which would have over fifty thousand people.

nor the cluster have more than a million. . . . But the world city, in order to function as a city, requires a world order."

So far from prophesying the inevitable doom of this civilisation I have been eagerly searching, even within the metropolis itself, for those prophylactic elements which would arrest megalopolitan decay and restore a more normal routine of life, favourable to man's biological and social needs. Here, then, in the very heart of a dying world—and it is a dying world, as well as one that may be coming to birth—we have the opportunity to lay the foundations for a new civilisation, to build a community and a city that will save mankind from the suicidal impulses that still threaten it. If we are not to sink into chaos and old night we must demonstrate, on behalf of peace, as we demonstrated under the pressure of war, that the Children of Light have, far better than the Children of Darkness, the courage and the skill to plan ahead for another thousand years, creating the institutions, the buildings, the communities that will carry forward the work in hand. During a parallel catastrophe the Christian Church turned its back upon the baths and temples of a dying age and created the monastery, the cathedral, and eventually the free city. Our energies and our opportunities are doubtless higher than they were in the Sixth Century A.D., even though our state is more perilous ; and if our imaginations and our purposes do not fail us, we may now—just because the alternative will be so tragic—start mankind upon paths of co-operation which a more limited and prudent effort would never disclose. The new world centre must be a light and a guide to the new order of cultural communion and political understanding ; and we have it on old authority that those who would light a candle should not hide it under a bushel. In the hard days to come we shall need splendid visible symbols to help keep our faith alive.

Only those who have been stirred by such symbols will perhaps fully sympathise with what I have been saying. But I well remember the sense I had when I first entered Frankfort-Römerstadt in 1932, Römerstadt, that early creation of Ernst May when he was still under the humane spell and example of his master, Sir Raymond Unwin. As I walked through those streets and gardens some fourteen years ago I found my heart pounding and my breath coming more quickly ; and I said to myself : this is my first glimpse of the New World, and it is good. So, to a far greater degree, should everyone feel when he enters the United Nations centre : the buildings should proclaim a resolute endeavour to achieve harmony out of diversity, and unity out of voluntary co-operation : they should show the signs, not of a preconceived and frozen order, but one that is still in the making, still subject to the passions and pressures of living men : whatever the architectural synthesis, it must be an honest one, achieved out of understanding, out of prolonged collaboration and friendly reconciliation, not arrived at by official compromises and negations.

No one master mind could design such a city : no single generation could achieve it. Like the unity of the world itself, it will have to be made and re-made as we discover the provincialities and partialities of our earlier attempts at order. He who enters this international city should be forced by the architecture itself to drop some of his nationalism, some of his tribalism, at its green barriers, even as the Moslem faithful leave their shoes at the entry of the mosque. Such a city, if we achieve it, will be the expression of disciplined and humane personalities brought together from every part of the earth ; people alert to the bottomless dangers of our age, but determined to ride them, as seafaring people are determined to keep afloat on the stormiest waters. Recently I was talking with a distinguished Polish architect and planner who had survived three years in the worst of the German concentration camps. He told me about his experiences there. " One learned," he said, " that life by itself may become cheap, soiled, and worthless. But at the same time, those who managed to survive without dishonouring themselves learned another lesson : to serve life is everything." It is in that spirit that we must conceive and design and first work out a programme for the world centres for the United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN : Mr. Lewis Mumford has frightened us a little and inspired us a great deal. He suggests to us that there should be created in this city the symbol of a positive faith. I am sure that most of us in this room would agree with his thesis, and I hope that some of you will be bold enough to discuss it. We are having no formal vote of thanks ; we would rather give you a chance to express your feelings.

A SPEAKER : Mr. Lewis Mumford spoke of the faith that can come from such symbols as he describes, and I should like to reinforce that by reference to the Jamborees of the Boy Scout movement, which I think must have given many young men a tremendous feeling of the possibilities of such an international centre. They were little things, mere temporary camps, compared with what he describes, but I think that in gatherings of that kind we may possibly have the beginning of what he has outlined.

QUESTION : Can Mr. Mumford give us any idea of what city he would choose as the centre for the United Nations ?

MR. LEWIS MUMFORD : If I did such a thing I should show myself highly culpable, because I have criticised the United Nations Committee for arriving at conclusions on insufficient evidence and insufficient investigation. I do not think that anybody has made the necessary comparative study, which involves, as well as other things, questions of geography and climate. I should be very reluctant to give even the most cursory opinion at this stage ; we need time to investigate.

QUESTION : I am a disciple at once, but what can architects do, what can the R.I.B.A. do, and what can *I* do towards it ?

MR. LEWIS MUMFORD : I have always a standard answer to such a question. It is one which some people find disheartening and which may seem an evasion, but really it is not. Whenever a large project has to be started, it is necessary to begin with oneself. A very deep and thorough-going and searching examination of one's own life, to see how far it meets the elementary requirements of international citizenship, is, I think, the first step. There are many others, but that first step has to be made, and it involves self-criticism.

I feel very strongly now that we are at a stage in the world's history where we must guard our words and our thoughts carefully. I have quoted a passage from Dostoevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov* where Father Zosima says, as almost his final words, " Look at yourself. Go round yourself. Examine yourself, and be sure that your appearance is a seemly one." We must be sure that we are in a position to take the next step before we can begin to take it. The real trouble is that we have been trying to make great changes everywhere, in one institution after another, without making the change in ourselves which is the prerequisite.

A SPEAKER : Mr. Mumford has opened our eyes very wide. It seems to me that out of the turbulence of the world at the moment can come a real international organisation. I would refer at once to the question of food. The international food organisation which is now perforce being set up, and which may in a very short time become the world's premier linking force, will, I hope, be followed by a world conservation of resources, because I feel very strongly that unless the world does something to prevent positive starvation it will face in many areas what was faced in the Tennessee Valley, where the problem was happily solved.

A SPEAKER : I have the feeling, after a lecture such as this, that anything I say will savour of small talk, but I have an urge to speak after such stimulation. I do not feel wholly satisfied about the suggested choice of an international city. It is suggested that the United Nations should meet in an international city because the statesmen coming from so many countries will feel more at home there ; but this is a democratic age, in which our statesmen represent the masses of the people, and I understand that the greater part of the people of the world are country people. Furthermore, this tendency towards megalopolis may have reached its ultimate limits already, and there are indications of that in the plan proposed for the County of London, in which further extension is not encouraged. There will be a tendency, I think, towards decentralisation, towards going back to the country. Man's roots are in the country rather than in pavements.

MR. LEWIS MUMFORD : I feel in deep accord with you on one point : at the end of a lecture like this, I am capable only of small talk myself ! But on the question of whether we should build in a great city or return to the country, I can speak both as a metropolitan and as a countryman. I expect to see the metropolis empty out as the result of creating a world city, and it may empty out to a considerable degree before we even get around to building a world city ; so that I do not conceive the world city will contain as many people, if it is properly rebuilt, as it does now ; the figure of one to three thousand acres for twenty thousand people suggests that.

But there is something that the city offers that the countryside does not—and I speak as one who lives in a hamlet of ten houses. The countryside is full of like-minded people of settled ways. That is the great advantage of the country, and makes it the conservator of a very real tradition. It is not a place where conflict easily arises, where mind clashes with mind, where there is the stimulation that one gets from the division of labour and the variety of opinions and interests.

I suggest, therefore, that although the world city has taken an abnormal form during the past three centuries it has also a positive function to perform. Strangers are harboured in such places more easily, and different nationalities and languages are not looked on with a blank or hostile eye, as they so easily are in the countryside. We must try, therefore, to make the best of both worlds and give the new kind of world city the decencies of life which good planning, a return to the human scale and plenty of open space will provide, and also the stimuli which are equally important for the development of the mind of the race.

A SPEAKER : Mr. Mumford has thrown out a challenge to the architectural profession. He has made a wealth of suggestions, particularly with regard to the future site of the United Nations headquarters. How does he suggest that these ideas and this general thesis should be brought to the notice of the people that matter, the people who are going to decide on the immediate steps towards the foundation of this city ? I suggest that this thesis is worthy of further detailed study by architects and by the Institute with a view to crystallising in practical form some at least of these ideas and sending them forward to the right quarters for future or immediate action.

MR. LEWIS MUMFORD : There are two ways of circulating an idea. One of them is the way of the gardener—to plant it very carefully, to see that the conditions are exactly right, to be sure that it is watered regularly, and then to watch very carefully over the plant until it is time to transplant it to the place where it will be hardened off, and finally transfer it to the flower bed. That is one way, and for ideas of certain kinds I think that it is the best way. But there is also the method of nature, which is just to sow the seed broadcast and let the wind carry it, on the theory that it will find lodgment somewhere if it is fitted for the environment, and that where the seed finds lodgment it will begin to grow, just as the fire weed does on your blitzed sites. I conceive of this particular idea as being of the natural dispersal variety.

A SPEAKER : As I understand the thesis put before us, it seems that the purpose of each of these world cities will be to embody a faith. It follows also that the faith will be a world faith. Coming now very quickly to the practical implications of that, it seems to me that a city, involving town planning and architecture as its visible embodiment, requires that both architecture and town planning shall themselves embody a faith. It seems to me that this is the situation at which the modern movement in architecture has now arrived, that it is faced with the question of going beyond satisfying the biological and social needs. Planning to satisfy those needs is essential, but to plan cities that are to serve as an embodiment, as a crystallisation, of a new world order, those cities must themselves embody the ideal, the purpose, behind that world order. This, as I conceive it, speaking as an architect, is the real problem that the modern movement will have to face.

A SPEAKER : Following on what the last speaker has said, and raising the question of style, I would ask Mr. Mumford why he emphasises the necessity for a new style in architecture or for a harmonious style and layout for his new centre. Surely it is not simply because he is speaking to a body of architects that he places so much emphasis on architectural style ? Our own Parliament has again chosen the Gothic ; in America they have the Classical ; the League of Nations chose a more modern style. Does Mr. Mumford consider that the style in which the buildings are put up—apart altogether from their utility aspect, in providing the requisite halls and offices—is important, and does he emphasise the architectural appearance, because of its effect in giving the centre something which it would not otherwise have ?

MR. LEWIS MUMFORD : My answer is very simple. It is that the spirit is homeless until it has found its own body, and the spirit of our age cannot be expressed in terms of the cast-off bodies, and still less in terms of the cast-off clothes, of another culture, of another moment in history. There is something still to be achieved which we must work out. An architect who builds *in* a style is not yet an architect, though every architect must build *with* style, and be more and more deeply conscious of the æsthetic and, as I have suggested before, the religious intention of his work.

DR. ALEXANDER FARQUHARSON : I am going to take an unfair advantage of Mr. Mumford. I had the great privilege of reading his paper while it was in course of preparation, and therefore I have had a great deal more time to think over it than anyone else here. In the course of thinking over it and in the course of its delivery two points have occurred to me with which I should like Mr. Mumford to have a chance of dealing.

In the first place, he suggests something which is rather a novelty in city planning, although we know the type very well already in the industrial field. It is a commonplace that cities can be built with factories as their centres or nodal points and with the homes of the workers built round those factories. Mr. Mumford is suggesting an administrative centre, though rather more than an ordinary administrative centre, with the houses of the people engaged in work in that centre built more or less round or close to it. His scheme of planning is very generous, but in effect that is what he suggests. That type of planning, though not unknown, is a fairly new type of city planning, and it seems to me that two questions arise in connection with it.

First of all, while there is no essential difficulty in building a structure of that type—nearly anybody in this room could make a good shot at it—it does mean creating within a metropolitan city an almost unique type of unit, and you have the problem not only of creating that unit but of maintaining it in that particular environment. It is profoundly true that it is extremely difficult to maintain a single, unique type. A type has to become more or less accepted and widespread in the course of time, or else it disappears. I should like Mr. Mumford to tell us whether he expects that this type of plan will not be confined to the city of the United Nations, but will become more or less widespread among cities at large.

Secondly, what exactly is going to be the relation between this community, set within the big framework of the metropolitan city, and the metropolitan city itself ? There are, I think, two possibilities, and two possibilities only. The first is that that centre can become the centre where the intellectual, moral and spiritual *élite* exercise a kind of permeating influence and, in effect, leadership on the whole great community of the metropolitan city. Given Mr. Mumford's premises, I think that that is the ideal solution. But there is another solution which has been very obvious and vitally important from the historic point of view in the case of Rome. In Rome you have the Vatican City, but you have also had, since 1870, the Quirinal ; in other words, you have a systematic and radical opposition between the spiritual power, placed in the Vatican City, and the civil power. That is a condition of things which might well establish itself, it seems to me, in Mr. Mumford's metropolitan city with his enclave of an international unit.

MR. LEWIS MUMFORD : I do not consider this city to be a biological sport of which only one specimen will exist. I pur-

posely referred to Abercrombie's County of London plan, because I believe that the inner reconstruction of the metropolis, whether it is done badly, as we have done it in New York, or with a more civic mind, as Abercrombie has proposed, is the way in which all metropolises will have to deal with themselves in order to survive in the next century; and so the chances of the world centre surviving will be higher not only because other cities will be doing the same thing but because they will have resources to show how best to do it and will serve as local examples, perhaps of much wider scope and influence.

The second question involves very interesting sociological questions which I am going to discuss with Dr. Farquharson in private, but I have not given enough time to it to be able to give an answer to-night.

A SPEAKER: That raises another question, especially in view of the reference which has been made to the opposition and tension that exist between the Quirinal and the Vatican. Almost all existing world cities are already centres of national governments, and all centres of governments tend to collect round or in themselves rather specially powerful personalities and influences. Is not it a corollary of Mr. Mumford's suggestion—that we should choose one of the world capitals and chew out of it a piece into which we would insert a genuine international capital—that we should have to remove from that same city the existing national capital? Otherwise there would be an excessive amount of influence between the two centres, and international difficulties would arise as a result of having the international capital in a city which is already a national or a very important regional (in a world sense) capital.

MR. LEWIS MUMFORD: That is a very good question. In my private thinking, I have more or less excluded those world cities which were national capitals. Not all of them are; in each great continental mass you can find one world city which is not a national capital, and you could choose that. The problem is a very serious one, and it may be that there is some other solution for it. I have not thought out all these problems to their conclusion; I make no pretence of having done so. What I am trying to do, and what I hope I have partly succeeded in doing, is to make you ask the questions which ensue from the demand that we have a programme before we do any building. That is the whole thesis that I have laid down to-night. I disclaim the rôle of the prophet; I disclaim any responsibility for doing more to-night than starting something.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that we should have pity on our guest. He has done nobly, and I do not think it is fair to ask him any further questions, though I am sure he is completely capable of answering them all.

I should like to take this opportunity of telling you that it is due to Dr. Alexander Farquharson that Mr. Mumford is here to-night. He has a full and brilliant programme in this country which he has not yet completed, but we can flatter ourselves that he has given us the very best of his thought and the choicest morsel, I should imagine, of all the subjects with which he is dealing in this country. There certainly could be no finer one.

From the new cover design of the A.B.S. Annual Report, designed by S. Rowland Pierce [F.], R.S.

THE ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

ISSUE OF ANNUAL REPORT

All members of the Architects' Benevolent Society should by now have received the Society's annual report for the year 1945. The cover of the report has been newly designed, but is still of the red paper with which we have long been familiar. The contents of the report deal with new occurrences, but still contain the familiar and embarrassing testimony that there is a profession having fifteen thousand registered members which cannot enrol as many as one thousand annual subscribers to its particular work of mercy. We of that profession must hope that such a report will not have much external circulation.

I believe that knowledge of the distress which the Society relieves would turn the trickle of subscriptions into a torrent. But how can that knowledge be widely given? The sad stories told to the Society are told under bond of secrecy, and without that bond the saddest would probably never be told at all. Take one of these stories, remove from it all names, and all circumstances that might lead to its recognition, and publish it; the reader may be little impressed. He does not know that Mr. X. is the early friend he has lost sight of, that Mrs. Y. is the widow of the prosperous architect he used to envy, that Miss Z. is the daughter of the great Z., once of international fame. There is no link between himself and the anonymous story to make him feel, "that might have been myself, my wife, my daughter." And so, although he is probably not unwilling to send a subscription, he just forgets to do so.

All that the writer of these words can do is to urge any non-subscribing architect who has read so far not to forget again. Of those who remember, there have been in the past year some to whom particular thanks are due. Two friends of the Society have each sent an additional cheque to bring his total subscription up to the round figure of one hundred pounds. Acknowledgment of their generosity could not be better made than by following their example. And since the report for 1945 was written there has arrived at the Society's office a very handsome gift from the Eastern Branch of the South Wales Institute of Architects, a cheque for £50 made by a dance held last spring. The eyes of our beneficiaries turn gratefully toward Wales, and expectantly elsewhere.

H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL.



STREET FURNITURE

PART I

MARGARET N. DOWNIE [*A.*]

A THESIS AWARDED DISTINCTION IN THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION



Introduction.—From the middle ages until the nineteenth century the furnishing of the street remained a comparatively simple affair. Wells, and later pumps, supplied the needs of the traveller who could not afford the hospitality of the local inn. Pictorial signs and an occasional signpost was all that was necessary for a largely illiterate population. A minimum standard of illumination was demanded in large towns at a very early date, but this was only on account of the need for protection. Night travelling was not undertaken except with great reluctance. The village stocks and whipping post, the hogpound and sometimes the gallows, with perhaps an occasional seat round the village green, was all the furniture that was required.

The development of public transport in the nineteenth century gave rise to a number of new pieces of street furniture. The trams and horse 'buses required "Stop" signs, benches and shelters. Newspaper kiosks, automatic machines, and flower stalls followed the railway stations, and public conveniences became necessary for the use of those who were transported out of their own districts into many miles of built-up areas. The telephone and telegraph overhead wires created an inextricable tangle until they joined the water supply, gas, electricity, sewage mains and ducts under the roads and pavements, giving rise to a host of manholes and ventilators and access panels.

The twentieth century saw the establishment of the petrol engine, with the resultant crop of traffic signs and signals. Traffic control and organisation is now a highly complex art, and large sums of public money are spent annually on research and experiments and new pieces of equipment. The ancient bollard is now illuminated and forms part of the system of street lighting. The pictorial sign has gone and advertisements and hoardings take its place. The filling station and coffee stall supercede the roadside inn. Telephone kiosks and post boxes have supplanted the postboy, traffic control signals take the place of the friendly policeman.



Lamp bracket at 13 John Street, Adelphi.

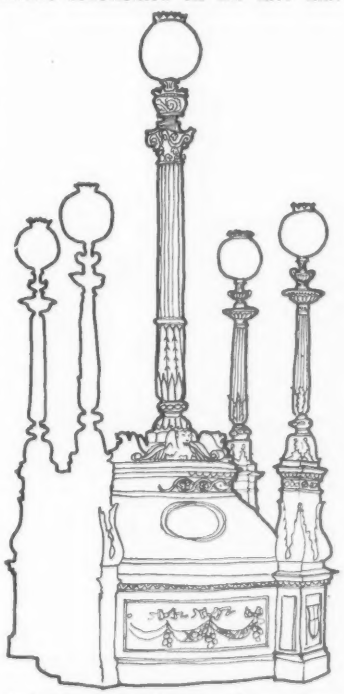
This essay is an attempt at tracing the origin of the various articles which combine to furnish the modern street. The term "furniture" has been interpreted in its widest sense, to include any article of equipment necessary for the maintenance of the street and its attendant services.

Street Lighting.—The first attempt at regular street lighting in London was at the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it was decreed by the Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Burton, that the occupants of all houses facing on to a street should hang out a lantern on all dark nights from All Hallows Eve until Candlemas. It was not until 1736 that street lighting became an organised communal service, and passed out of private hands to the Common Council of Ward. After many vicissitudes it was passed to the Commissioners of Sewers, and ultimately to the Vestries of the Local Parishes.

Oil lamps were used exclusively, and the light they shed was very feeble. In 1763 a certain Mr. LeFebre issued a pamphlet on the subject, suggesting that a high tower should be built in the centre of London, with a powerful lamp inside parabolic reflectors at the top, which would be powerful enough to light the whole city. People still make similar suggestions to-day.

By the year 1800 the increased facility and comfort of travelling, combined with the sophisticated social life of the time, created the need for some more efficient method of illumination. Landaus, phætons, barouches, sociables, curricles, gigs, whiskies, briskas, rib chairs, and a host of other more utilitarian vehicles, were all in general use by this time, and during the short winter days and foggy autumn nights their dashing owners wanted to be able to use them at any time of the day or night. A pamphlet issued at this time by Count Thivelle commented on the fact that bright lights dazzled the eye without illuminating the surface of the road. He wrote: "The utmost degree of perfection would be attained if the whole pavement and street could be illuminated without our perceiving from whence the light proceeds." Present-day lighting technicians would doubtless agree with him.

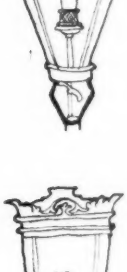
The use of coal gas for lighting was first made practicable by William Murdoch, who conducted experiments about the year 1790, and it was due to his work that one Mr. Winser, in 1807, was able to make the experiment of using gas for street lighting. The wall separating the Mall from Custom's House Gardens was illuminated by a chain of gas lamps in honour of the King's birthday. The experiment was a success, and Westminster Bridge was lighted by gas in 1813, and the whole of the Parish of St. Margaret's followed suit the next year.

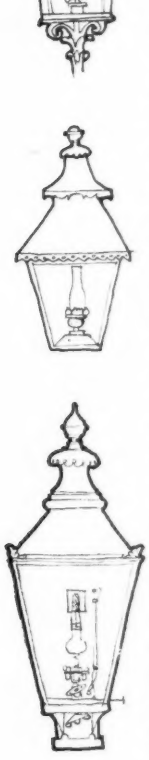


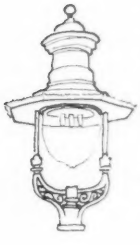
"Architectural application of lamp pillars, etc., to dome of underground lavatory." From MacFarlane's catalogue and said to have stood in Piccadilly Circus.











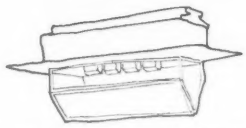
Schemes for running gas mains under the streets met with a great deal of opposition at first. The Press were against the idea, magnifying the possibilities of explosion, fire and asphyxiation. However, in spite of all difficulties the mains were laid, running from Brick Lane, near Old Street to Westminster, under St. James's Street, Haymarket, Strand and Whitehall. The intensity of the new light was still very low, and improved very, very slowly. It was not until 1850 that a type of Argand gas burner was tried (Argand had discovered in 1784 that oil lamps gave more light with a circular wick, giving a tubular flame). Previously bat or fishtail burners had been in general use, and other types of flat flame burners. William Sugg invented the Governor Burner in 1859. This was a device for controlling the pressure; he worked on gas burners for many years, inventing a whole series of gas lamp governors and manufacturing them between 1859 and 1880. The efficiency of the lamps was increased from between 50 per cent. and 100 per cent. in some cases during that time.

Although Sir Humphrey Davy had discovered the arc light as early as 1802, street lighting by electricity was impracticable until the development of a dynamo which could be relied upon as a source of current. Arc lights made their appearance in the 80's, and their brilliance caused the gas companies to intensify their research, and improve their product by the introduction of pressure gas and the use of a mantle. By 1896 they had achieved the inverted incandescent gas burner.

The turn of the century saw the motor car well established, and its exacting needs have given great impetus to the long search for the ideal method of lighting the streets. An American electrician produced the mercury vapour lamp in 1901. Its peculiarity is that it contains no red rays, most of the light being yellow, with a certain proportion of green and blue. The result is a peacock blue light which alters colour values greatly, scarlet objects appearing black. It is held to impose less strain on the eyes than ordinary artificial light. Another vapour lamp, the Neon, contains no blue light rays, and gives out an orange-coloured illumination. Both these types are cheap as they use very little current.

Administration.—There are 28 Borough Councils in the County of London, and they all superintend their own street lighting. Some districts are lighted by gas, others by electricity. Even that fast disappearing memory, the lamplighter, has not entirely been dispensed with, although he is now mechanised to the extent of being able to light the lamp without stopping his bicycle. Some councils purchase and maintain their own equipment, others hire it from the gas or electrical company, who agree to maintain it, while others again hire it from the company, but maintain it themselves, or enter into an agreement whereby the ownership passes from the company to the council after an agreed number of years.

From the top down. Sugg Argand lamp, 1869; Giraud's lamp, 1871; from Harvey's catalogue, 1898; Winsor Kern Lamp (before 1914); in general use in Regent Street and Mayfair.





Left and right: modern low pressure and high pressure gas lamps.

The Departmental Committee on Street Lighting, in their Final Report, point out that there is in law no obligation on the local authority to provide street lighting at all. They recommend that "the power to light roads should be confined to larger administrative units" and comment on the need for co-operation and consultation between adjoining authorities in cases where a road was of common interest. (There are cases in London where roads are lighted by gas on one side and electricity on the other, and the mounting, spacing and intensities of lights are different.)

The gloomy toll of annual road deaths is turning the lamp-post into a standardised piece of equipment. The number, size, height, and spacing is now determined by exact calculation. Most local authorities, the gas companies and the electrical companies, are basing their requirements or the recommendations in the Final Report of the Departmental Committee on Street Lighting, which was published in 1937.

Effect of the Report on Street Lighting on Standard Equipment.—The report was made out for the general guidance of local authorities. Its object is primarily to reduce the number of road deaths by providing consistent standards of illumination throughout the country. In order to obtain this, it recommends a simple classification of roads. A traffic artery should be recognisable as such and is termed Class A. All other roads come into Class B.

Class A roads should provide a standard of lighting high enough to make the use of headlights on vehicles unnecessary. Mounting height of the light should be in the order of 25 ft. with overhang roughly 6 ft. beyond the kerb; spacing roughly 150 ft. apart; the number and power or light sources to be in accordance with the British Standards Specification (Class F installation). The Committee then recommends various methods of siting the posts in various circumstances, the avoidance of glare, etc.

On Group B roads the mounting height suggested is in the nature of 13 ft. up to 15 ft. with no overhang and an average spacing of 120 ft. The standard of illumination can be conspicuously lower, although the footway must be adequately illuminated and the kerb clearly visible to pedestrians and motorists.

The report will affect traffic roads which have up till now been lighted with short installations. These will have to be raised to 25 ft. and in order to do this either an extension will have to be fixed on to the existing post, or the cost of a new installation will have to be borne. The mounting height of London's lamp-posts has been steadily rising for the last hundred years, and there are already enormous numbers of posts with extension pieces fitted, and very untidy and unsightly they look.

Cost of street lighting envisaged in the Report is between £300 and £400 per mile annually (at 1935 price levels). It is cheapness which tempts local authorities to use sodium and



Some modern types of electric street lanterns.



Soho

mercury vapour lights, in spite of the horrible distortion to the poor pedestrian. It is a pity that this specially applies to the poorer districts where people often have nowhere else but the streets to go. The Committee also made certain recommendations with regard to the guard posts on traffic refuges. There always has been a relationship between the bollard and the lamp-post, and it is interesting to find the homely bollard's descendant is to be illuminated and standardised along with other forms of street lighting. A minimum height of 4 ft. is suggested, and recommendations are made controlling light intensity, colour and siting generally.

The Lamp-post.—The earliest and by far the most elegant of London's lamp-posts that I have so far discovered are to be found outside St. James's Palace, Buckingham Palace and round about the Nash Terraces near Regent's Park. In some cases the base is tooled to resemble stone, with a casually-sited bollard nearby of an identical shape. Some of the posts are fluted, some hexagonal in shape. They carry a crown over the little scolloped umbrella-shaped top which seems to be peculiar to lamp-posts from that day to this. Some have the monogram of William IV on the base. The early examples are nearly all in excellent taste, and there are plenty of delightful lamp-posts round about Adelphi, Carlton House Terrace and the smaller streets in the West End.

The mass production of lamp-posts was made necessary by the advent of the gas lamp, and possible by the use of cast-iron. By the middle of the nineteenth century an orgy of bad taste had set in. Eagles, cherubs, lilies and swans fight for pride of place among lions, dolphins, sphinxes, maidens and mass foliage. One is forced to admit, however, that there is a certain fascination in the almost unbelievable folly of some of the worst examples. Cast-iron was such an admirable material for the purpose, as the motifs used were interchangeable, and it was possible for the self-same cast-iron swan to reappear on a variety of different objects. The extravagances were mostly the work of the manufacturers, the architects of the period having followed the lead of William Morris, and remained detached from industry, except to design lamp-posts to ornament their own work. They were very little less extravagant in what they achieved, but their trained sense of proportion usually helped them produce a far higher standard of design.

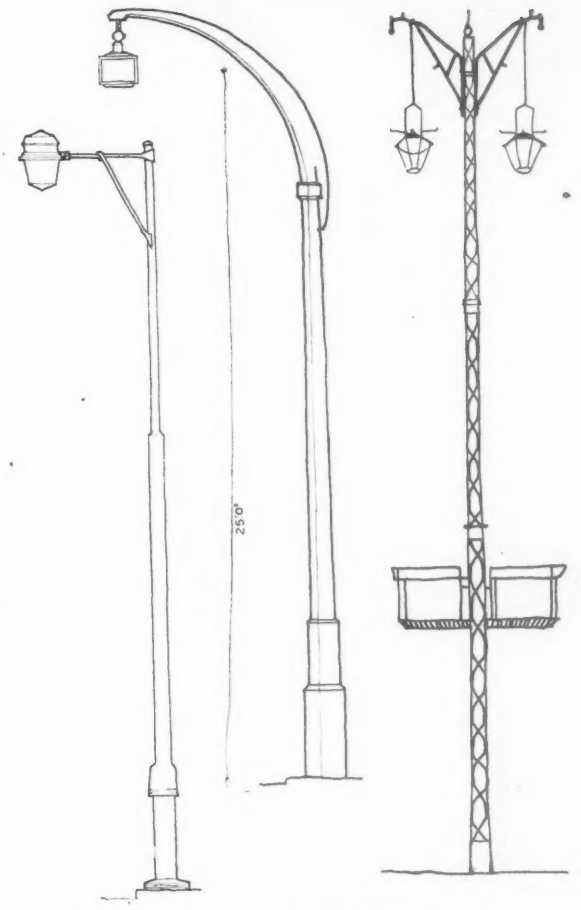
London's bridges and railway termini have some fine examples of the monumental lamp-post throughout the nineteenth century. There are some interesting lamp-posts and bollards to match which ornament the approach to Tower Bridge. The result is rather like a trinket set on a ladies' dressing table, the likeness being accentuated by the grouping on the island.



London Transport

But the ventilation lamp pillar is really the most fascinating of all. It was used to disguise the vent pipes from the w.c.'s of the ladies' and gentlemen's conveniences which had been built under the pavement. Nothing could better illustrate the false modesty of the nineteenth century than these vulgar pieces of unworthy ornamentation, of which there are hundreds of examples about London in Charing Cross Road, Shaftesbury Avenue, Tottenham Court Road, Oxford Circus, Holborn and the City. There is a wide variety illustrated in Messrs. MacFarlane's catalogues, which are extremely interesting.

While architects were busy designing lighting installations to match their Gothic swimming baths the engineer was getting on with the job. By the beginning of the present century enlightened individuals had begun to notice that the lamp standards in the goods yard of

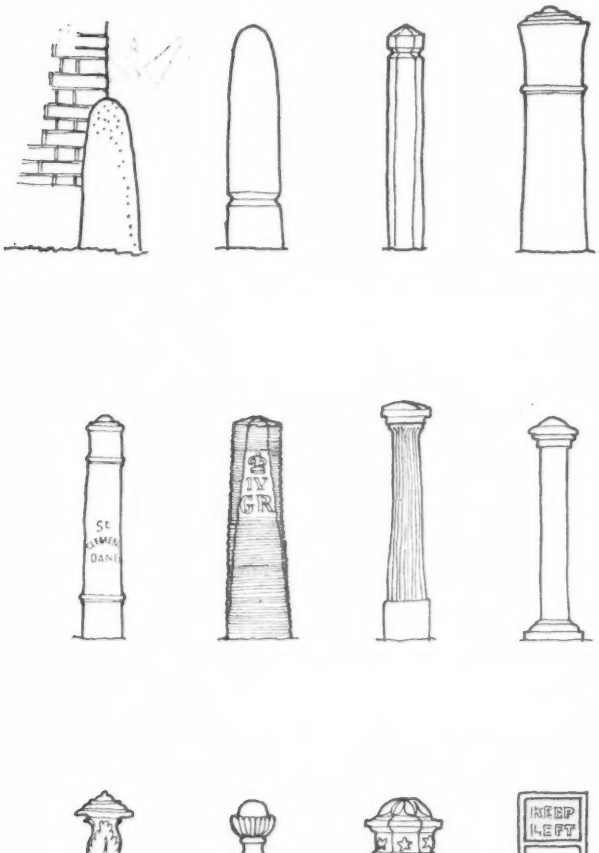


Left : tubular steel standard, Hammersmith Road. Centre : r.c. standard, Fulham. Right : steel standard, Nine Elms Goods Station.

Nine Elms station were æsthetically more satisfying than the pompous illumination of Piccadilly Circus.

Gradually the lamp standard has become stripped of its foliage. Asbestos cement, tubular steel, precast concrete and steel I sections have all been used recently with varying success. London Transport in particular have produced some particularly fine ones, but as far as the lighting of traffic routes is concerned the standard of design still remains noticeably low, even in cases where the standards have been made to a recent specification.

Two distinct types are likely to emerge as a result of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Street Lighting, namely, the 25 ft. standard and the 14 ft. lamp-post. The familiar lantern with the little scolloped umbrella and a nob on top will probably disappear in favour of the inverted type of light source, be it gas or electricity, suspended from above. The tubular steel and concrete standards shown above comply with the Report's recommendations. Those of precast concrete, hexagonal in plan are often rather crude in detail and surface texture. It is a material with immense possibilities for lamp standards, however, as it is possible to produce a tapered post economically. The tubular steel example shown above would be a perfectly neat and inoffensive job if it were not for the difficulty of welding two tubes of different diameters together gracefully. A diminishing tube would be the solution if it were possible to produce economically.



The evolution of the bollard. Top row, L. to R. : Inner Temple (granite) ; Inner Temple (limestone) ; timber ; cannon on Tower Hill. Middle row : cast-iron bollards from Central London. Bottom row : various.

Bollards.—Bollards are said to be peculiar to England. They undoubtedly owe their name to their nautical brethren, used on the quayside to fasten ropes (or to provide an impromptu seat for the lookers-on!) but their actual shapes are derived from many sources. Originally a plain utilitarian block of stone, rounded at the top from exposure to the weather, and used to protect the corners of buildings from being knocked about by turning carts and carriages, they later became free standing and were often placed at the corner of the pavement to stop fast-moving horse-traffic mounting the kerb by turning too quickly, also to obstruct the entrances to alleyways which were intended for pedestrians only.

In the seventeenth century they began to be used in chains, sometimes linked together with an iron bar and sometimes left free standing, as at Covent Garden as laid out by Inigo Jones. But they still retained the character of a simple post, entirely unornamented except perhaps for a simple capping and fluted shaft, until the nineteenth century.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century they became more ornamental. The splayed square-based bollard with the monograms of George IV and William IV was produced. They were made of cast-iron and matched the bases of the lamp-posts, and looked very elegant. Meanwhile the local parishes were having them cast in the shape of cannon. There are literally hundreds of them about the City with the names of most of the City churches embossed on them. There really are some old cannons on Tower Hill, all of different shapes and sizes, with the cannon-ball stuffed into the top, and very fine they look, and it is possible that the idea originated with them. They became more debased in design as the century progressed, and some of the later ones are in very unsightly proportion. They also came to be used purely decoratively, as the chain of pink granite posts linking the Victoria Memorial to the West Front of St. Paul's Cathedral shows.

The development of the traffic refuge in the 90's produced a new method of siting them. There are "islands" of every variety of shape and size in London, and the bollards are sometimes very charmingly grouped. The traffic refuge is now rapidly becoming standardised, and the bollard, re-named the



Modern illuminated protection posts.

protection post, is beginning to be illuminated. Some of the old cast iron ones along Knightsbridge are having their head lopped off and a new illuminated knob replaces it. Others have a little lantern clamped uneasily on one side. And in many places they are being removed altogether and a new protection post, in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee's Report on Street Lighting is taking their place. Some of the illuminated protection posts are very handsome, others, as in Hammersmith Broadway, are nearly 6 ft. high, and tend to dwarf the pedestrian. There is nearly as great a variety of types produced during the last few years as there is variety in the nineteenth-century bollard.

Traffic Signs.—The majority of London's traffic signs are the result of the Ministry of Transport's 1933 Report. They are either erected by the local authorities, the Automobile Association, the Royal Automobile Club or the Metropolitan Police. Since the Ministry of Transport's 1945 Report on Traffic Signs is just about to be published, criticism of the existing state of disorder is rather inappropriate, as there is every reason to believe that its recommendations will deal with most of the present anomalies.

All traffic signs are designed to be as conspicuous as possible. They must not form part of the background. It is this fact that makes good design imperative, and scrupulous maintenance extremely important. The majority are composed of cast-iron, tubular steel and glass, and these are all materials which look particularly shoddy if allowed to deteriorate. Some of the earlier types were rather ornamental, such as the "No Entry" sign, but the need for easy mass production, standardisation, and above all economy, has encouraged simplification in design, and most of the newer types have been stripped of all ornament.

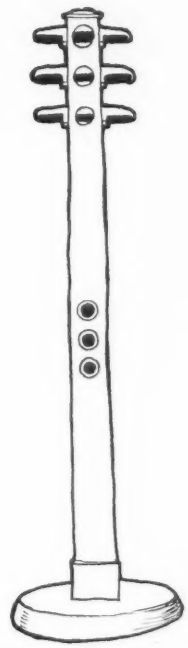
Where an accumulation of traffic signs occurs, an attempt is sometimes made to combine several of them in one single unit. There are some very odd examples of this on some of the by-pass roads leading out of London. It is extremely difficult to obtain a satisfactory composition, and even when the problem is carefully thought out, the result is not always entirely satisfactory. In many cases no attempt is made to compose the different elements into any sort of pattern, and this partly accounts for the untidiness of many suburban road junctions and roundabouts. The sketch below is from the roundabout on the road to Putney Heath.

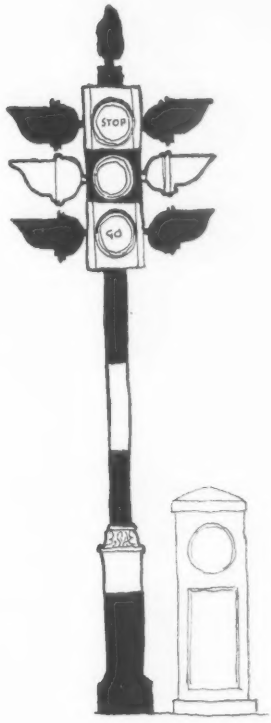
Among the many new pieces of equipment which are developing from the expanding needs of motor traffic is the removable bollard or warning signal. The one on the right is used by the Metropolitan Police, and is a temporary structure made of timber, probably a logical result of boxing in the wooden trestles used in road mending. It is surmounted by a winking light, or carried a stage further and used as a base for police-controlled traffic signals. It does not look quite so satisfactory with a striped post and traffic lights above. There are also a great many other types of temporary warning signals, some developed by road-making firms, others by the local authorities.

Traffic control signals may be erected as separate standards, or fixed to the walls of buildings, or bracketed on to an existing lamp-post. They are not strictly standardised throughout London, and there is room for improvement in the design of many of them, and also the controller boxes, which are generally of rather poor quality. It is possible to place the controls in the base of the post itself, and this has the added advantage of reducing the obstruction to the pavement. There are three different types of mechanism controlling traffic signals. Some are vehicle actuated, and this device is very useful at isolated crossings, as signals are less expensive than roundabouts. Then there are automatic time controls (either on and off at fixed intervals, or in relationship with a chain of signals, a system known as flexible progressive control). Thirdly, at complicated road junctions with pedestrians in large numbers at rush hours only, the police control a number of traffic signals. In the City there are a number of little boxes with raised platforms for this purpose.



Near Putney Heath.





Left: signal post at Copenhagen containing controller. Right: signal post and controller box, typical of London.

Studs of non-corroding steel, or malleable iron covered with stainless steel, as well as aluminium, nickel alloy and brass, are to be found in a variety of shapes and types; these are used instead of white lines and lettering, having the advantage of much greater permanence, as well as being far better looking. Official parking places are sometimes marked with a triangular stud with a "P" embossed on it, but this is a refinement of comparatively little value, as the studs are really too small to be noticeable. Experiments are being made with rubber blocks with inset lettering, and also with white asphalt. The more permanent types of surface lettering are preferable to white paint, which gets very shoddy in a very short time. Black and white chequerboard crossings have also been tried out in some places, but the effect is extremely unsightly, and it is to be hoped that the practice will not become general.

Illuminated traffic direction signs have come into increasing use during the last few years before 1939. There are also many different types of reflector direction signs to be found on the by-pass roads leading out of London, where the standard of illumination of the roads is not so high, and cars find it necessary to use their headlights. It is probable that reflector traffic signs will be discouraged by the Ministry of Transport, and more signs will become permanently illuminated.



Temporary warning bollard.





Some of the tram stops signs shown on the left below may still be seen in South-east London. The base and simple steel tube are neat enough, but the method of hanging the sign and the lettering is untidy.

The terrazzo 'bus stop sign shown below was adopted after much experiment to save the necessity of painting every year. This is the cleanest and most straightforward design that has been produced so far. The provision of fixing holes for two signs if necessary enables the same standard post to be mass produced for either one or two signs.



Top left : duplication of trolley poles and lamp standards. Below : 'tram stop, S.E. London. Above : terrazzo bus stop (1936) by London Transport.

The cheapness and efficiency of trolleybuses has made them an essential part of modern passenger transport. The necessary overhead equipment, however, creates many problems, specially when taken in conjunction with street lighting. In some districts the street lamp standards alternate with the trolley poles, which causes a certain amount of obstruction to the pavement, and in other districts the logical step has been taken and the lamps have been bracketed to the trolley poles. This has so far only been done as an afterthought. The brackets have to be attached by means of metal collars which are very untidy. It should be possible to manufacture a combined trolley pole and lamp standard which is neater in appearance.

Benches and Shelters—The congestion of London streets makes the provision of benches impracticable except in parkways and squares such as the Mall, Embankment or Trafalgar Square, and open spaces where the office worker sits and eats his lunch, like the Temple and the City churchyards. Otherwise



Steel and glass bus shelter by London Transport. The uprights are of tubular steel, the roof of painted sheet metal and the partitions of wired glass. The whole has an air of lightness.

they have disappeared off the streets of central London, and it is not until one reaches the suburbs or the country town or village that they are to be found as normal street furniture.

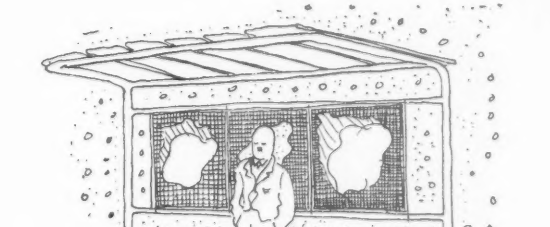
The benches which overlook fine views, such as those placed on Highgate Hill or Richmond Hill are mostly nineteenth-century "park bench" types. Like the drinking fountains, many are given to the public as memorials or bequests. The Embankment benches were presented by various city companies, including the Grocers' Company and W. H. Smith & Son, and have very richly ornamented cast-iron supports or sphinxes and camels alternately.

There is another type of bench which originated from another source, and that is the seat one finds at 'bus and tram stopping places. They are of quite a different character from the park bench, being a descendant from the simplest form of seat such as one finds in villages round the green, or outside public-houses.

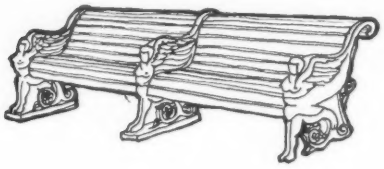
South London has always had a system of shelters for its complicated system of trams. They are mostly of the "rustic" type. There are also one or two shelters along the Embankment of cast-iron and glass, which have rather the character of the telephone kiosk.

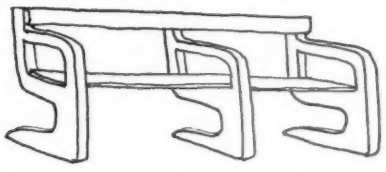
But London Transport has developed a system of 'bus shelters which, besides using a variety of new materials, also have a new idea behind them. Although all the shelters are not necessarily identical, they all have a similar architectural character. Different designs are used to meet the requirements of different sites, but each shelter is unmistakably "London Transport."

The centre of London being too congested to allow room for covered seats, a tubular steel cantilevered type of shelter has been developed, which takes up very little room on the pavement. This is an idea which might be extended, as there is obviously a need for covered queue spaces, as the temporary shelters erected



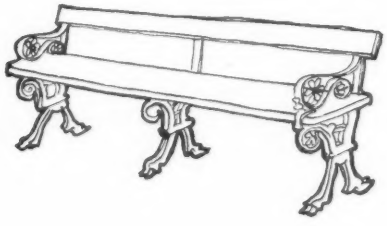
Embankment





London Transport

Highgate Hill



during the war show. These have the disadvantage of obstructing the pavement at times other than rush hours, when the pavement would otherwise be clear. Some form of covered waiting space is needed in London, which should provide sufficient overhang really to protect people from the rain without obstructing the pavement.

Telephone Kiosks—It was not until 1892 that the General Post Office took over all trunk lines from the private telephone companies who had operated them prior to that date. Rival companies had several exchanges in London. The telephone wires were laid overhead on poles, and were very subject to damage by storms, besides creating enormous confusion owing to the complicated network of cables which spread all over London. By the beginning of the twentieth century most of the cables had been laid underground; this reduced the number of breakdowns, and is a far tidier job.

The provision of public telephone kiosks did not occur until 1912, when a few wooden ones were erected experimentally by the G.P.O. It was thought that the risk of wanton damage was too great, and that the scheme was open to abuse, but such did not prove to be the case, and in 1921 a concrete kiosk modelled on the same pattern as the wooden one came into production. This is known as G.P.O. Kiosk No. 1. There are still quite a number in use, although it has now been superseded.

The need was felt for a more finished product, and a number of firms were asked to submit suggestions for consideration. None of the schemes submitted seemed satisfactory, however, and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott was asked to prepare a design. Five designs were then laid before the Royal Fine Arts Commission, including one from the Birmingham Civic Society, one from the G.P.O. Engineering Department and two from outside firms. Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's design was ultimately chosen, and is known as Kiosk No. 2. The kiosk is in cast-iron and is prefabricated in 18 parts. It weighs 23 cwts. without the apparatus, and takes one day to erect, including concreting the floor.

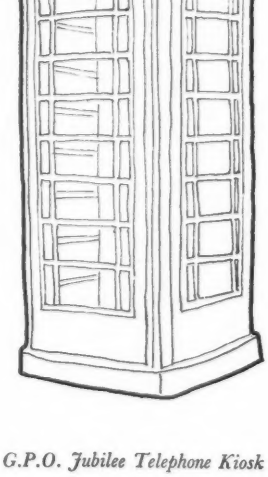
As Kiosk No. 2 is very expensive, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott was asked to design one in concrete. This is known as Kiosk No. 3. The intention was to reserve the cast-iron kiosk for the Metropolitan Area and a limited number of sites of outstanding interest. However, the difficulty of transporting the precast concrete sections without damage is so great, that No. 3 has had to be abandoned, and No. 2 remains the standard article, although it was modified since to take horizontal glazing bars and is known as the Jubilee Kiosk (below). No. 4 has only been made in limited quantities and is not going to be repeated any more. It is larger than the standard No. 2, and has stamp machines inserted in a panel at the back. There are not more than forty in existence.

Like all street furniture, telephone boxes are subject to extremely hard wear and tear, and cost of maintenance is a real factor in the choice of a suitable material. Cast-iron does seem an obvious choice, but it has one drawback, and that is that a cast-iron and glass structure is not very easy to insulate against either sound or heat. Telephone boxes which are sited in sunny places become overpoweringly hot and stuffy, and if the site is also a noisy one the problem of ventilation becomes very difficult, as to allow generous openings to let in the air might mean that the occupant would be unable to hear.

Another criticism might be that the box, being a complete unit in itself, is incapable of extension, so that when more than one unit is required it means placing a whole row of telephone boxes side by side. There is an example of this at Marble Arch, where is a row of nine or ten placed side by side about six inches apart. One feels that enough has been learned about prefabrication since 1927 (when the original Kiosk No. 2 was designed) to produce a standard unit which could become two or three or more without the unnecessary duplication of parts which is at present the case.

Telephone kiosks should be very carefully sited. There is every advantage in incorporating them in public buildings such as post offices and underground stations, where the problems of sound insulation and adequate ventilation become far easier; also the fact that supervision is made easier means that materials that are less durable, such as timber, can be used.

(*To be continued*)



G.P.O. Jubilee Telephone Kiosk

SOCIOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE

A PAPER PRESENTED BY A.S.B. STUDY GROUP NO. 1 AT A MEETING OF THE R.I.B.A. ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE BOARD WEDNESDAY 5 JUNE, 1946

RICHARD H. SHEPPARD [*F.*] in the Chair

(*Continued from July Journal*)

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Hartland Thomas was not going to lecture in his personal capacity but was going to speak on behalf of the Architectural Science Board's Study Group No. 1, which dealt with Building Needs, the paper being in the form of a report by that Group to the Architectural Science Board, of which Mr. Hartland Thomas was the vice-chairman. There were several members of the Study Group No. 1 present, and he hoped they would take part in the discussion.

MR. M. HARTLAND THOMAS, in presenting the paper, said: As the chairman has explained, I am presenting this paper on behalf of the Building Needs Study Group of the Architectural Science Board, and, as this is a case of the Board itself presenting something to you, instead of, as usual, sponsoring a lecture by a learned expert on a subject considered to be of urgency, I feel that it would be useful to put this matter into its context. The Architectural Science Board is one of the fairly new bodies formed by the R.I.B.A., and perhaps its position in the general scheme of things is not altogether understood. Our terms of reference are remarkably short and clear. They are: "To promote the use and facilitate the acquisition of science in the advancement of architecture." The Architectural Science Board has a good deal of material going through its hands in regard to which it has to operate in accordance with both parts of its terms of reference. It has to promote the use of science in the advancement of architecture, and in that connection it is very much concerned with looking to the profession and encouraging architects to make use of the results of science and to adopt so much of the scientific attitude as is possible and appropriate for us. Secondly, the Board is very much concerned with trying to show the scientist how he can talk in a language which the architect can understand and how he can present his material in such a way that the architect can use it in his everyday work.

To facilitate the acquisition of science in the advancement of architecture is rather the counterpart of what I have just said. We frequently have enquiries coming to the Architectural Science Board from architects who point to gaps in the scientific mental equipment which is available to them, and often those gaps cannot be filled with the available scientific publication at the moment or even the available knowledge. That applies to the subject which we are going to discuss this evening, but it applies also to other subjects. We frequently find architects asking questions which the scientists are not yet equipped to answer, so the Architectural Science Board, operating through the Council of the R.I.B.A. and on behalf of the profession, frequently has to search about amongst Government institutions, learned individuals, professional bodies, universities and other academies, to see where it can use its influence to get a particular piece of scientific work done. If we are the initiators of it there is quite a good chance that it will have that particular bent that is in our direction, that it will be presented in a form that is useful to us. There has been much advocacy of late of the scientific attitude, as being a good thing, as of course it is, and if the scientific attitude influences architecture in the future we shall be glad, but in the Architectural Science Board we are not ashamed of suggesting that it might also be an improvement if the architectural outlook were to influence science a little.

It was found that in the matter of sociology there was a whole range of science (perhaps a rather young science) where there should be material of very great usefulness to architects in their work, but that material has not yet been formulated in such a manner that we can use it, so it by no means answers our questions with that positiveness that would give us direct help in solving particular problems. It was therefore felt to be necessary for the Architectural Science Board to apply its influence to the study of sociological subjects in relation to architecture. We had to consider where we could get this work done, and the upshot of it was that we decided we should have to try to do it ourselves first. Therefore the Building Needs Group of the Architectural Science Board was set up about two years ago, and it was given a programme of work to carry out on the following lines. It was pointed out that, with the coming of the post-war period, it was extremely likely that many architects would find themselves working more for the community at large than for the individual client or committee, and from the architect's point of view that raises an acute problem at the outset. Where are we going to get our instructions? We all know that if we are designing a private house we get our instructions by the Socratic method. We call upon our client and his wife and we get them to talk. The process is much the same in the case of a committee. It is rather more formal, but there is the same direct give and take; we find out the needs and we try to translate those needs into architectural terms, doing our best to carry our client with us. In the case of the community at large, however, we have not got a client that we can get hold of, so how shall we get our instructions? It is not good enough to take our instructions from the local government officers, who are thought to represent the community at large, or from the local government committee, which is in some ways rather less in touch with the community, though, of course, legally speaking those people represent the community at large.

Therefore there is a case for the intervention of a third party, the sociologist. Can the sociologist assist the architect to find his instructions when the architect is working for the community at large? We think he can. It was made very clear to the Study Group that it was not to endeavour to engage in amateur sociological research but was to see where reliable information could be found. It was expected from the first that there was a good deal of unreliable sociological information going about, a great deal of material masquerading as authoritative which indeed was not much more than opinion. When we found gaps we were asked to show how they could be filled, and then, having drawn up some sort of a schedule, we hoped to produce a library reference list, a bibliography.

I think I had better say at once that we have very largely failed to carry out those instructions. We tried to find a way through, and I will tell you some of the things that we did.

We first tried to ascertain to what extent existing social surveys had a planning content, and we found that on the whole they were carried out for some quite different purpose. Most of them were carried out in order to collect facts to be used as a basis of social reform. Broadly speaking, they were not carried out with the conscious intent of providing information for architecture and planning. The same applied to statistical records. We made various enquiries from our members, who spoke from their own experience about the statistics that were kept by local governments, to what extent the statistics of one department were available for comparison with those of another and to what extent the statistics could be collected into a form that would give answers to planners on such questions as the average family size. The answer again was somewhat negative.

In recent years the social survey has perhaps changed a little, and there have been recently and still are a number of social inquiries directly aimed at a particular job of planning. The material obtained in those inquiries, so far as it can be generalised, will come a great deal nearer to our needs than the material obtained from an inquiry such as the famous Booth inquiry in London.

Again, we tried to consider different types of buildings, schools, hospitals, offices and so forth, and to see whether we could, with the help of our sociologist colleagues, draw up a list of *desiderata* in general terms, bringing the requirements of the particular buildings down to human needs. We found that was not a fruitful way of breaking up the problem.

All through our discussions we found there was the community concept, which was very fashionable at the time and perhaps still is. We found that there was pressure on us in our deliberations to try to fit the answers to problems into the sub-division of a city, into what are called communities or neighbourhoods of a certain size, based on the number of children of school age, or whatever the basis might be. We had a most extraordinary fight in the Committee on that subject, because we all drew our swords and brandished them furiously, saying what an absurd thing it was to try to divide up humanity into little boxes and then fit everybody's needs into that same pattern, as if our relations one with another always went in phase with a series of little boxes spread all over the town, and, after several rather acid papers

had been written and distributed round the Group, we suddenly found that we were all in complete disagreement with this ridiculous community concept, that we thoroughly hated it and that it must be the outside world that liked it or some other sociologists or architects that were so anxious to break down their problem in this manner.

Having disposed of the community concept to our own satisfaction, we said: "What shall we put in its place as a framework for the tackling of this problem?" All the time we had been trying to break down the problem. We had not really got our teeth into the problem at all. We said: "Can we draw up a tentative code of living standards? Can we say what are, at the present stage of civilisation, the human needs for space in houses, for accessibility of transport and for open spaces, based on the human being?" We turned to a document prepared under the ægis of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee. That was a paper by the Building Legislation Group on the rationalisation of building legislation, in which it was suggested that building legislation could be divided into two halves, one half being mandatory, concerned with health and safety, and the other half being advisory, concerned with living standards, and that the half which was advisory should comprise all those matters related to human needs which nowadays either are not covered by legislation or are covered by compulsory legislation, which simply ties the hands of the planners to the ideas of the last generation. It was suggested in the paper that a code of living standards of an advisory character could be drawn up and used as a yard-stick to assess the virtues of planning schemes. That seemed to us a very good way of working. The code would obviously be only a draft, but we thought it might be a draft that we could throw into the *mêlée* of discussion going on all round us on these questions.

As we obviously had no definite standards and as the most fundamental research (the sort of research that the Pearce Foundation in the United States was making, which might seem rather ridiculous when applied to the measurement of the most minute things in human affairs, but, after all, fundamental research does have to go into *minutiæ* sometimes) would be required in order to get a secure basis, we said: "Let us see if we can indicate trends." The sociologist members of the Committee were very frightened about this, but we persuaded one of them to draw up a list of social trends under various headings; first under the heading of population, then education, then working, and then different things about apprenticeship and skilled and unskilled jobs and the composition of labour forces, and going on right through distribution, transport, religion, leisure, attitudes to various things, beliefs, planning implications, house ownership, and so on. It was very intriguing, but I am sorry to say that, even with the most determined badgering on my part, I could not get the Committee to go on with it. For instance, we found this: Age composition, trend upwards; birth rate, bottom of the curve; infant mortality, declining; death rate, declining; family size, bottom of the curve; household size, decreasing; family composition, specialised types; education, age of entry, lowering; extent of schools' responsibility, broadening; age of leaving, rising. You see that we are getting somewhere there, and I only wish I could have got the Committee to continue on these lines. However, we may do so later. With regard to the subjects of education, in primary and secondary schools the trend is from bookish to manual and physical, and in further education the trend is towards vocational. It is only necessary to sharpen those answers a little and be quite sure of them to have material that would be extremely useful to us.

I have given you a survey of some of our discussions, and now I will tell you some of the actions that we took. One quite small thing that we did early on was to recommend that the British Standards Institution should call together a Committee to draw up a British Standard Specification on symbols for plans for social surveys, town plans, and so on.

We also found as we went along that one need of the greatest importance for planning was some modern knowledge of family sizes. It has been assumed that the British family consists of father, mother, and two or three children, and it is said that houses must be of the size suitable for that family because if any of the houses were smaller it would prevent a suitable number of children being born. That seemed to us extremely doubtful and perhaps rather wasteful. We felt that family size was a subject for research, and we asked the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Works to take an interest in the matter, but I am not able to report that they took it up very definitely. We still feel very strongly that the subject should be investigated.

Then it occurred to us that there was at that time (about eighteen months ago) a very large amount of social survey work being done with insufficient intercommunication between the different surveys. We suspected that some of the surveys were being done well and that in others it was possible that the wrong questions were being asked. It seemed to us important to get the social surveyors together in conference, so we promoted a conference on human needs in planning which was held here last January, under the ægis of the R.I.B.A. The conference was organised by Miss Tyrwhitt, on behalf of the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction, in order to put the various aspects of surveying before planning clearly in front of those concerned and to obtain some light on the problems through discussion.

Having promoted that conference, from which everyone concerned emerged very much wiser, we felt it was necessary for us to come out into the open with something, and we began work on the paper which I am presenting to you this evening. The paper does not present conclusions in any sense, but it is a first essay on the interaction of ideas between architects and sociologists. As is mentioned in the paper, architectural problems look different when they are treated sociologically.

It may be of interest if I mention the names of the members of the Study Group on Building Needs. I have already mentioned Miss Tyrwhitt, and other members are Mr. Bowen, lately the Chief Statistical Officer of the Ministry of Works, who is here this evening, Mr. Walter Hill, who came to us from the *Economist*, and Mr. Basil Ward, who is a member of this Institute. I mention those four members first, because they did a great deal of work in the early stages of our discussion. None of them actually contributed to this paper, but I do not want to minimise their contributions to our work. By far the greatest amount of work in the preparation of the paper was done by the chairman of the Group, Mr. Alexander Farquharson, of the Institute of Sociology. I think he re-wrote most of the text, otherwise I do not see how the text, contributed by so many different hands, could read as well as it does. My own part in the paper was of no importance; I neither wrote nor re-wrote any of it. The members of the Group who contributed to the paper, apart from Mr. Farquharson, were Mr. Dennis Chapman, who was previously engaged upon the war-time Social Survey and is now at the University of Liverpool; Professor A. G. B. Fisher, of the Royal Institute of International Affairs; Major George Reid, who is the Housing Attaché at the United States Embassy and who brought with him a very pleasant breath of fresh air from the other side of the Atlantic; Dr. Liepmann, who is doing social survey work at the University of Bristol, and two of our own members, Mr. Stanley Ramsey and Mr. Max Lock.

The Study Group was one of very varied range, so that a good deal of different experience was brought to bear on our work, and, if only we could have canalised it better, I might now be presenting to you more definite results. I am inclined to plead, however, that it is the difficulty of the subject that makes our results indefinite, and I should like to emphasise that we are looking to the discussion this evening to give us a lead in renewing our work. I do not want in any way to detract from its importance, which I think is enormous at the present time.

In the paper we have regarded architecture as applying more to the design of buildings and we have regarded sociology in a very broad sense. It is an interesting point that the sociologist prefers to interpret the idea of architecture in a very broad sense. You will see that it is stated in the paper:

> "it may be thought that the distinction between building and planning should be preserved, in view of the obvious distinction between, say, building a house and planning a city. To a sociologist, however, this distinction seems superficial; the simple, individual, or unique character and existence of the individual house is fallacious—it is in reality an element in a widespread web of development, the rest of which may not be obvious in its vicinity. Planning is concerned with this web of development and attempts to bring it to light, to give it an obvious construction, to use it consciously."

Then, a little further on, you will see this:

> "Sociologists can help architects in their common concern by (i) supplying in statistical and other forms many tested facts that bear on their task; (ii) showing the relations between such facts and providing generalisations and interpretations that summarise these conveniently."

That is really what we are asking. It is difficult to get at these facts. On the other hand, we found that when we had gathered together a group of sociologists the generalisations and interpretations were fairly well agreed, and I think that for the next few years we shall have to rely on those for guidance, rather than to insist on the full panoply of science behind every one of the opinions expressed by sociologists.

Then we are warned that sociology has more to offer us than social statistics and that social statistics themselves must be used in a very broad manner, and reference is made to predictions about population changes which have proved fallacious. It is stated that there is now an inclination to regard statistics of that kind as part of a very broad picture, in which all the possible factors are taken into account in any such predictions.

There is a section in the paper on social trends, and you will no

doubt be pleased to see that our friends have made a tentative step in the direction of talking about trends, though I am sure they would be the first to say that it is an unscientific thing to do. Nevertheless, it is very helpful to us.

I was particularly struck by the following passage at the end of the section on social trends :

" The sociologist has a responsibility to the architect to collect and provide material on changing social trends. At the same time he suggests that the architect should be prepared to accept a dynamic view of human need as one of the elements in his design."

The word " dynamic " made me prick up my ears and I should very much like to have that elaborated in the discussion. The sentence about a dynamic view is joined up with a reference to flexibility, and it may well be that what is meant by a dynamic view is that we should plan with a view to change. Many of us realise that one of our most acute problems at the present time is that an enormous amount of physical capital is wasted by building being done too solidly in fixed forms which are increasingly difficult to alter and that we should consider the question of flexibility. We have in the paper a short essay on the subject of flexibility, in which chapter and verse are given for some of the things that are not new to us about the desirability of flexibility in our constructions. One or two very useful pointers are given about the way in which things might move, and I was very much struck by the passage in which it is said that, if we want to anticipate what a particular social class is likely to want in the next generation, we may take it that they will want and be able to pay for the things which the next income group above them has at the moment. If there is any truth in that, it is one of the choicest bits of hard fact that we have in this paper.

The next section, on " The Conflict in Taste," interested me very much. The subject is introduced by the statement that there is a conflict in taste between informed opinion and the rest of the world. What are we going to do about it ? Has this conflict been so acute in the past ? We can very readily answer that it has not, that there have been ages in the past where there has been no conflict of taste between various elements in the population, though there have been different standards in taste. The explanation of the origin of this conflict is rather striking. It is one of those explanations in which we are not told anything that we did not know before, but the explanation is given a particular point which makes it ring a bell. The point is this, that the tradition from the peasant community of the pre-industrial age runs in a different stream from the tradition dating from the industrial age, that those two streams are still running side by side and unmixed to-day, and that the sociological origin and background of the present-day managers and managing directors of the big companies that build the extraordinarily ugly department stores and the pompous factory façades on the Great West Road, and that sort of thing, are those of miners and not peasants, that is to say, their mental origin is not in the quiet and steady tradition of the vernacular cottage building, which is often so good, but is in the tradition of bustle and scramble and wealth. Of course, that is not new to us, but put like that, with the sociological slant, it leads to this point, which is of the greatest importance, that if we are going to solve this problem of conflict in taste we must understand the human emotional needs behind the architectural symbols which people insist upon having and, by the use of new technique and perhaps more by the use of the new attitude to our planning, make a basis for a new symbolism. The sociologists are telling us that the æsthetic symbol is just as much a part of scientific functionalism as a parabolic arch is a part of a form that is the resultant of all the stresses on the structure. So that here we get the sociologist making our problems look different.

The next section of the paper, on " Existence Minimum Standards," makes the very useful point that a return in the standards of equipment of houses to an earlier age is a social impossibility but that it is quite possible for the standards of space to be reduced below what we have been told by various Ministries is necessary. We have the rather startling figure of 140 square feet in the trailer houses, for two adults and a child, but we all know how extremely well equipped those houses were, and our sociological friend makes the point that it would be a good idea to give architects an absolute minimum in space plus a good deal of advice about equipment and facilities and then give him an upper limit and say : " Pick and choose within that range. We do not want the same sort of houses every time." That is very nice, and I think the sociologists are our friends for suggesting that our instructions should take that form.

I need not enlarge on the next section of the paper, which deals with community problems, but I should like to call your attention to the opinion that is expressed that we cannot command this community life or good community relations by the simple method of providing an architectural setting in which we expect them to grow.

There are some very pointed remarks on transport and density in the paper. They should remind some of our propagandists that we do not attain to heaven by spreading semi-detached houses at something under 10 to the acre over the whole face of England and that it would be much better to consider carefully what we mean by accessibility and to avoid spreading the population too broadly. Some very interesting distinctions are made in the paper between accessibility within the house, accessibility outside the house by walking and accessibility outside the house by transport. It is clearly pointed out that we can get anywhere by transport and that modern transport makes it possible to go very considerable distances in the course of a day, but that does not necessarily mean that it is advantageous to do so. The point is emphasised that higher density, allowing a greater number of persons to be housed within walking distance of the neighbourhood centre, leads to superior local provision and reduces the need for travelling to a larger centre. At the same time the point is made that we should not be too much attracted by the idea of the neighbourhood unit, that the more privileged part of our population is accustomed to have links with the main centres of culture and never has been content to find the whole of its intellectual life beside the village pump and that, if we are to plan our lives so as to draw from all grades of the population the best brains and the best contributors to the progress of our civilisation, we must make the contacts between different parts of the community easier and not more difficult. We must encourage people to come out of their little boxes and to make contacts with the great institutions, the centres of theatrical art and professional discussions, such as that in which we are engaged this evening, and so forth.

The final section of the paper is devoted to the practical problem of getting sociological knowledge applied right inside the organisation of local government. It is suggested that we might have a department of local government designed for collecting human information and statistics from all the other departments on its own initiative and having them ready at call for any other department and for interested persons outside, so that all the material which even at the present time is being recorded will be integrated in such a manner that it will be available for use. That is a recommendation which I think arises, though perhaps not in exactly that form, from the work of our Study Group. There is an enormous amount of social material recorded, but it is recorded in such a way that nobody can make any use of it, except the person who recorded it. If only we could make people understand that this sociological material can, if properly handled, be applied for their benefit and make their lives happier, a great part of our problem would be solved. I think it can be done. We heard, at the opening of the Knutsford Exhibition in this building, how the planners in that case tackled their work by carrying the people in the locality with them. They went down to the site and told everybody what they were doing and collected local opinions. I do not know how well it was done from the scientific point of view ; I am speaking of the public relations point of view at the moment. The planners so brought the people in the locality into the picture that they have full local support for implementing their scheme. At the opening of the Knutsford Exhibition, the chairman pointed with some pride to the contrast between Knutsford and Stevenage, where, he said, by omitting to carry the people with them the planners are faced with opposition.

Therefore I submit that, if we could implement this suggestion of bringing the sociologist right inside local government, giving him his own little social survey and statistics department, we could bring into local government a link not only between the planner and those who instruct him but also between the planner and the people for whom he is planning. We could make this organisational set-up an instrument of human contact. I think it is of the greatest importance that we should consider that aspect of the subject seriously, because, unless we can make people understand that this planning in which we are all so much interested is something that they, with proper help, can do for themselves, we shall never carry it through in such a way that when it has all been done we shall have made any improvement in human lives.

Mr. Dennis Chapman said he thought that the paper was good, because of its history and origin, but that sociology had a long way to go and that co-operation between architects, planners and sociologists might be quite basic in getting the social sciences established in what he considered to be some of the main and most important problems of the present day.

The paper might be said to come from the tradition of Patrick Geddes, who happened to be the father of town planning, although he probably would not recognise his child in the Knutsford Plan. The tradition of Patrick Geddes had been followed for almost half a century by the Institute of Sociology. Mr. Farquharson, the chairman of the Study Group on Building Needs, had represented the Institute in all the Group's deliberations. The Group had also had to some extent the tradition of Chadwick, the investigator of the state of the towns of this country, the tradition of social pathology, the investigation of

drains, bad smells and other evils, whose work a little over a century ago contained quite important planning and sociological lessons, which he regretted to say had not been learned either by planners or by sociologists.

Sociologists were acutely aware of their failure to provide the fundamental research which they should be making available to architects and planners at the present time. The best they could do was to give a little help here and there on subjects on which some research happened to have been carried out. They knew almost nothing of the influence of different types of towns and different types of communities on patterns of human behaviour. They knew little about the different housing and civic needs of different sorts of people, such as miners and agricultural workers. They knew almost nothing about the basic problems of human relations, which were essential to planning, with the result that the neighbourhood unit had become almost an article of religion and had so wound its way into the master plans and into the beliefs and theories of Government Departments that some people were afraid it would be adopted long before any of the studies which were required had been made.

The house *versus* flat controversy, which he had hoped was dead and buried from the sociological point of view, had revived. A new social survey in Stepney had been initiated by the London School of Economics and Professor Abercrombie, in order to ascertain, for the purposes of the London Plan, the proportion of people who preferred houses and the proportion who preferred flats, in spite of all that had been done to persuade planners and architects that that sort of question was not the kind which could usefully be asked. On the other hand, because sociologists when they had an opportunity to do a little research tried to work in some of the fundamental research that ought to have been done half a century ago, their planning surveys tended to be too ponderous and they found themselves involved in very heavy surveys which were not to the main point.

In another way the sociologist found himself frustrated by the curious manner in which the town planning movement had developed away from the basic approach of Patrick Geddes, who conceived town development as an organic, dynamic and interacting social force and would probably have been horrified at the idea of producing nice crisp little models into which the humans of the future were to be fitted, according to the specification of gentlemen who were already very old.

He thought that successful co-operation between architects and sociologists depended on mutual interchange between them at the teaching stage. (He thought he ought to point out that there were very few sociologists, not nearly enough for one to be attached to each regional planning authority, and certainly if a local sociological planning unit was set up it would have to be a big thing, not a little thing in a little office.) One of the most illuminating experiences that he had had in sociology was to try to talk to architectural students about some of the sociological problems involved in architecture and planning. He had learned much more sociology in that way than he had in almost any other way, and he would like some aspects of the social sciences to be made part of the normal training of the architect and the planner. In the last copy of the syllabus of the Town Planning Institute that he had there was only one reference to a book which could possibly be called sociological, and there was no reference at all to sociology or psychology or psychiatry as a science. On the other hand, the social science courses were equally defective. There was very little social ecology in them and there was a great deal of ethics but very little æsthetics. There was almost no architecture or town planning in them, yet the shape of towns and buildings was one of the most powerful forces in moulding the pattern of people's lives.

There was need for the universities to tackle the problems of fundamental research which he had outlined, and that meant that the Social Science Departments of the universities must have at any rate a little money. There was need for fundamental research into human relations, research into social trends and, he thought, research into the much more subtle problems of human morale. If the problem of family size was to be solved, it was necessary to find out why the birth rate was declining. Some people thought that the increasing amount of social insecurity had caused human beings to cease to want to reproduce, but that was merely a hypothesis. Until more was known about human morale it was not possible to know the basic trend of family size and its architectural results. Again, experimental studies were necessary. Every large-scale piece of planning or housing was a social experiment, and the social scientist should participate in it.

Mr. Bowen said it seemed as though sociology was, as it were, a little on the defensive and was claiming to do this, that and the other thing. Being puzzled by that, he had tried to see whether it would make sense if some other word was substituted for "sociology," and he had gone through the paper and substituted first the word "history" and then the word "economics" wherever the word "sociology" occurred. It had at once become apparent to him that one would not talk about those subjects in the same way. For instance, one would not say that economics said this or economics would tell one that, as though there was a great body of economic doctrine that could be tapped. What was the reason why people did not talk in that way? All the sciences and studies now—history, archæology, economics, physics, etc.—had in a sense one purpose, and they were all tending to break down their rigid lines of division. That was in every way a good thing. The common aim to which they were tending was the general culture of mankind and his general wellbeing through economic development. Each of these sciences, however, needed its own separate discipline and its own technique, and they were different from one another because of their different techniques rather than because of their different purposes, their ultimate purpose being the same. He did not think that sociology was a science in that sense yet. He did not wish to detract from its value in any way, but it did not seem to him that sociology was distinct from the other subjects or the other studies by reason of its having no discipline of its own. It had to draw on the disciplines of the other sciences. It drew on the discipline of economics, of statistics, of history, and also, he supposed, of other subjects, such as psychology. The difference between sociology and the other sciences, as he saw it, was that sociology had its own particular purposes at the moment, and one of those purposes, in a sense, was architecture itself. It was called into being in relation to the needs of architecture, and it was called into being in relation to the various local government problems which did not involve architecture. Therefore, sociology was not really a separate science in the same way as economics and history were separate sciences.

There was one subject which was very closely allied to sociology, namely, social anthropology. He thought that social anthropologists did not recognise sociology as a science, but he would not enter into that controversy, because it did not concern him

There was a danger that extravagant claims would be made for sociology and social anthropology, and the result of that would not be for the benefit of future sensible studies. He thought that sociology should be regarded simply as the subject which an intelligent man would use in answering certain problems and applying the existing disciplines of economics and statistics. If the words "sensible man" were substituted for the word "sociologist" in the paper they would make reasonably good sense.

Reference was made in the paper to the neighbourhood unit, and the notion of fostering neighbourliness was still advocated. He thought that Mr. Chapman had made some admirable comments on that point. Why should people have to foster neighbourliness? Was it the relic of the neighbourhood unit concept? He had not studied the question deeply, but he would say that the ordinary neighbour was a rather comic character. He did not think that was an accident; the reason for it probably went back a long way. It was probably found in village communities as well as in suburbs, and he thought it arose from the very fundamental fact that one's neighbour was someone who lived near one and that one's relation with him was due to that proximity and not to any link with him in production. The people with whom a man was linked in production and in staving off extinction (because, after all, survival was the first purpose of life) were the people whom he took seriously. The man who just lived near one was essentially an accident and a slight excrescence on the scenery and he was therefore a slightly comic character, but, being a civilised person, one tolerated him. Therefore he could not see why neighbourliness should be fostered. It was no better to have two thousand neighbours than to have fifty. He did not see what added human happiness would be gained. One should certainly foster tolerance towards those people whom one had to live near, but fostering neighbourliness seemed to him to be an insufficient ideal for town planning.

With regard to what he had said about production, it seemed to him that the present town planning and sociological approaches were badly lacking on the economic side. That might be just because economists had not done the necessary work to help them, but, in the planning of new towns, it must be remembered that the first purpose of planning should be to improve the economic position of this country. He thought that was far too often left out of account in the basic approach to the problem.

Mr. A. Farquharson said that he was in general agreement with nearly everything that Mr. Bowen had said. In particular he agreed that the various separate social sciences were now tending to break down their rigid boundaries and to co-operate with one another and influence one another. He thought that was a very desirable state of affairs and he hoped that it would go very much further. He also agreed that sociology drew and must draw a very great deal of its material from the fields of the other sciences. He would even say that sociology frequently depended on the other social sciences for some of its interpretations and contributions.

He thought that social anthropology was to-day approaching nearer

and nearer to sociology. In fact, in a great deal of the work done by the leading social anthropologist in this country, Professor Malinowski, who had died recently, he could see no distinction between what Professor Malinowski called social anthropology and what he himself called sociology. It seemed to him that what was wanted for the purposes of the architect and the town planner was a general science of human relations, relations between individual human beings in society and relations between human beings in every type of community, in particular the village, town and city, which provided the chief field of operations for the architect and the town planner. If that science did not exist, it should be created for the benefit of the architect and the town planner, because they could not do without it. He did not agree that economics or statistics or history, as generally understood and taught, could provide just what was wanted. The fact had to be recognised that statistics, economics and history were themselves subject to all kinds of different interpretations in accordance with the particular ideas and schools of thought of the people who taught them or wrote books about them.

If history was offered to him as a substitute for sociology, he would refuse it. Until historians agreed that there were some trends in the development of society he did not want them as colleagues or teachers in sociological matters. He would say just the same of some statisticians and economists.

Sociologists had to establish and develop a general science and general knowledge, a systematic knowledge of human society and human relations, and to concentrate attention upon actually existing communities. He was a disciple of Patrick Geddes and Victor Bradford in this matter. The city was the main and central object of sociological study; not the city as an abstract thing, but the city as a co-operating or conflicting group of human beings and as a visible material fabric, which it was the business of the architect and the town planner to build, to rebuild and to re-plan in each generation. The relation between the material fabric and the people who inhabited it and worked in it was the aspect of sociology which was the most important for architects and town planners but the most neglected aspect. He confessed with shame that sociologists had done little or nothing to help architects and town planners so far, and he wanted to re-write the whole of sociology from the point of view of the relations, constantly changing and constantly developing, extraordinarily intimate and very little understood, between the human community and the fabric of the city, town or village in which it dwelt.

Mr. Grenfell Baines said that he wanted the sociologists to hurry up. He was one of those who had to listen to the requirements of clients, who expected him to possess the power of divining their intentions, a power which, of course, he did not possess. To him the whole paper, whilst it might have points, had been bewildering, inasmuch as he had expected an expression of requirements. He had to go back tomorrow and start building for people as quickly as possible, and he could not stand by, looking at trends and that sort of thing, whilst his clients were waiting for him to find a solution of their problems. He did not mean that research was not valuable; he thought it was valuable and it was a good thing that the architect was becoming more and more conscious that his work would be used by society. But sociologists must tell architects about their science more quickly; otherwise events would just sweep architects along and they might be blamed fifty years hence for not having foreseen trends. It was quite true that environment moulded people. He thought there was something in village life which seemed to have gone out of the lives of people who lived in suburbs.

He wished to say a word in defence of the neighbourhood unit theory. He did not think it should be condemned before an attempt had been made, in re-designing housing, to produce an environment which enabled people to gather together rather more and to engage in co-operative activities, just as the problem of houses *versus* flats could not be solved until some first-class flats had been built and people had lived in them for a number of years.

Architects were concerned and had to be concerned with getting things done. If they were to do things which fifty years hence would be seen to have been wise, the requirements must be formulated as quickly as possible; otherwise they might do the wrong thing because they did not possess the power of divination.

Mr. Percy Marshall said he thought that both theory and practice were necessary. Reference had been made to architects and town planners, but he would like people to look round and see where the main mass of what might be called environmental work was being carried out and where the potential experimental work, both for sociologists and for architects and town planners, was going on. He suggested that it was being done mainly through local authorities, and, if one analysed the actual organisation of local authorities with regard to this development work generally, he thought it would be seen that the staff organisation was at present totally inadequate both for carrying out really valuable work, not only on the strictly building and planning plane but also on the sociological plane, and for obtaining any correlated research and actual productive experience from that development. He would like to suggest that the Study Group on Building Needs should devote a great deal of thought to the actual organisation up and down the country of what might be called teams of the works and planning people who were going to carry out the great mass of building and planning work for the community generally. He would also suggest that the sociologist should be a member of the team and, in the larger groups, the statistician also. There should be a very careful division into different types and sizes of office staffs. In the smaller towns, where very valuable sociological work might be done, it was quite impossible, from the financial point of view, for the local authority to provide trained personnel, and he would like to put before the meeting the need for a planned scheme of organisation all over the country, so that the architects, planners, sociologists and people engaged in all the various kinds of physical work could come together in a team or teams, with someone correlating the practical experience in development which was now being obtained or would be obtained in the next few years.

Mr. T. Coulton said he thought that before the neighbourhood unit, which was a useful idea and the best that had come forward so far, was discarded it was desirable to consider whether there was anything better which could be put in its place. To the man on the spot, who had to build the towns and to get the work done quickly, it seemed logical to build in units. It was convenient to complete one section, with all its houses, schools and so on, before going on with any further extension. As an architect he would like to have variety in the types of houses, instead of having a wilderness of semi-detached houses or a forest of flats, which would be unpleasant from an architectural and æsthetic point of view, but the economic problem had to be considered.

Dr. K. Liepmann said she thought that she could link up Mr. Coulton's remarks with some which had been made by Mr. Bowen. She agreed that neighbourliness was one of many factors which should enter into the life of the people, but the provision of the proposed neighbourhood units seemed to her to be a case of looking backward and providing for things which were no longer alive and full of promise for the future. None would deny that there was need for shops, schools, and so on, for the less mobile people, near their homes, but was not the general trend towards widening circles and the equalisation of things? The problem seemed to her to be to combine that trend towards wider circles with the propinquity that was desirable, and she thought there was therefore much to be said for the Riley plan, which tried to make provision for the factor of neighbourliness.

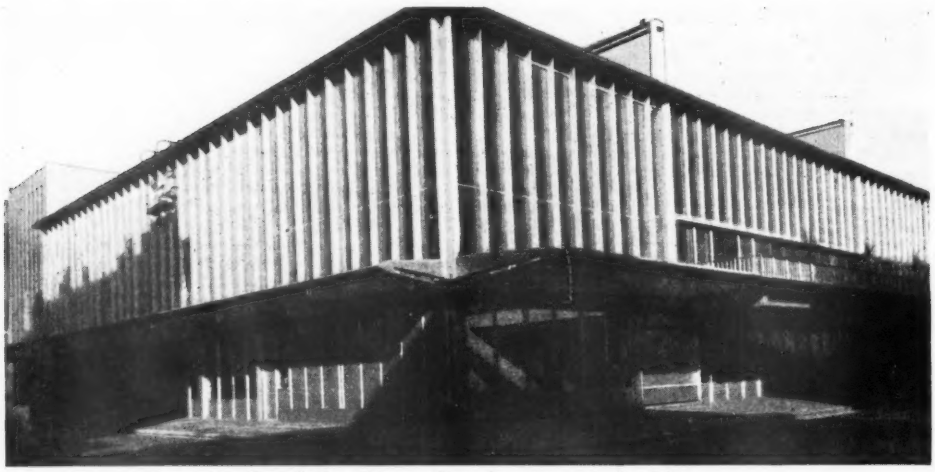
Miss J. Tyrwhitt said that, as one of those who were opposed to the theory of the neighbourhood unit, except in flats, she would like to say a word on their behalf.

She thought there were two very different methods of discussion. Every architect and student of architecture and every planner and student of planning must criticise everything; their whole attitude must be that of critics. There was, however, a quite different attitude when one was putting forward an idea for the people at large. It was not fair to put before them all the obstacles and to give them no solution. The result of doing that was that they were attracted by the next catchword they heard and adopted that. The idea of building groups of houses of mixed character and with some amenities near was much in advance of the Government housing during the inter-war period. The architectural conception of grouping houses should not be confused with the sort of spiritual conception of neighbourliness which many people had. It was a very convenient architectural concept and method to build houses in groups, but village communities would not thereby be created. The only way in which any sort of community could be created was by shared responsibility. During the war people had come to know their neighbours because they had a responsibility for each other's lives and safety. She thought that those who were opposed to the neighbourhood unit should make clear what they were criticising in it.

Mr. Hartland Thomas said that if on the present occasion he had been a lecturer in the ordinary sense, bringing his own material before the meeting, he would reply to the discussion, but in the circumstances he did not feel competent to do so.

It seemed clear to him, from the work which had been done in the Study Group and from the discussion at the present meeting, that the community concept was an extremely useful scaffolding for planning but should not be regarded as anything more than scaffolding, to be removed when the building was completed.

He was very pleased that some of his colleagues in the Study Group had been present that evening and had taken part in the discussion. He wished to thank them and the other speakers for their contributions to the discussion.



General view showing the main entrance on the right.

CLICHY PUBLIC HALL

Architects: MM. Beaudouin et Lods
Consulting Engineer: M. W. Bodiansky

Mechanically operated devices for altering the internal arrangements of buildings to suit varying purposes are likely to be increasingly used in the future. Motor-driven sliding roofs were installed in a few British theatres as long ago as thirty years, but that precedent has hitherto been very little followed as a means of obtaining a "free plan." The "disappearing wall," installed by Mr. G. Grey Wornum [*F.*] at the R.I.B.A. and a similar large partition at the Trocadero Restaurant in London, installed by the late Oliver Bernard, were almost the only examples of further use of the principle of power-movement of enclosing structural elements that were known to British architects, until the Clichy hall was opened in 1939. This building, which is also most interesting to architects for other reasons, has a sliding roof, movable partitions and a movable floor, all power-operated. Readers of the JOURNAL will have noticed in the June number a proposal by Mr. G. A. Jellicoe [*F.*] to convert a dance-hall to a theatre by arranging for the dance floor, normally resting above the theatre seating, to be "skied," thereby becoming a ceiling. Mechanical devices of this kind are not stunts; in most cases their adoption is based on a study of the time, and more particularly of the labour costs involved in the transformation by hand of an interior from one use to another.

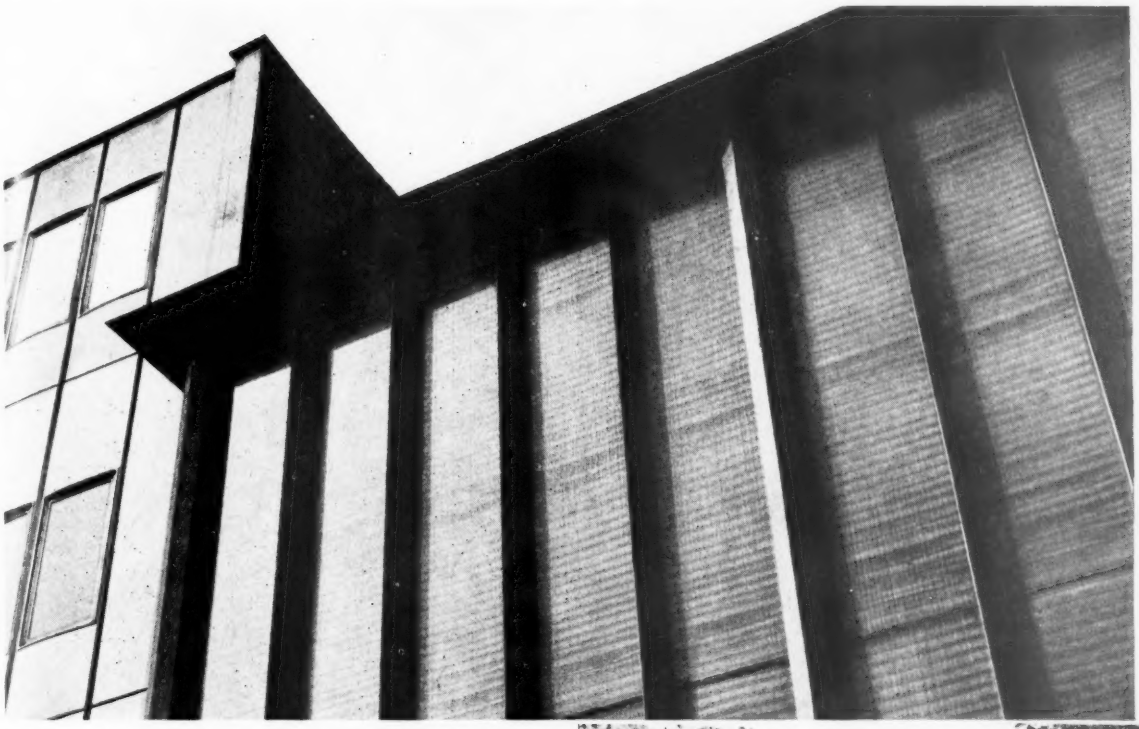
In 1945 the author of this article was taken by Mons. Lods to see the Clichy hall. Though the building and its mechanical equipment had had no maintenance whatever during the war years—a contingency never anticipated when the building was erected—and though they had been in continual use during that time, the building was in excellent condition and the various mechanical devices functioned perfectly. Clichy is a working-class suburb of Paris and the local people are still thrilled by and intensely proud of their novel hall.



The stage and office block on the left, the hall on the right. The ground floor has glazed doors on all four sides for access to the lower part of the market.

The municipality of Clichy set their architects a problem which at first sight appeared to be insoluble. On a site of 50 metres by 40 metres, already occupied by a market hall whose uses had outgrown its size, it was required to provide a larger market hall, a public hall to hold from 1,500 to 2,000 people, a cinema to seat 500 and a suite of offices for the use of local societies, syndicates, etc. Realising that the market, the public hall and the cinema would never be used at the same time, the architects proceeded to design a single interior which was so equipped with mechanical devices that it could be converted from one use to another in a few minutes.

The building is of two principal storeys. As a market it consists of a ground floor, occupying the whole of the site and two galleries. The ground floor is used for the sale of meat, vege-

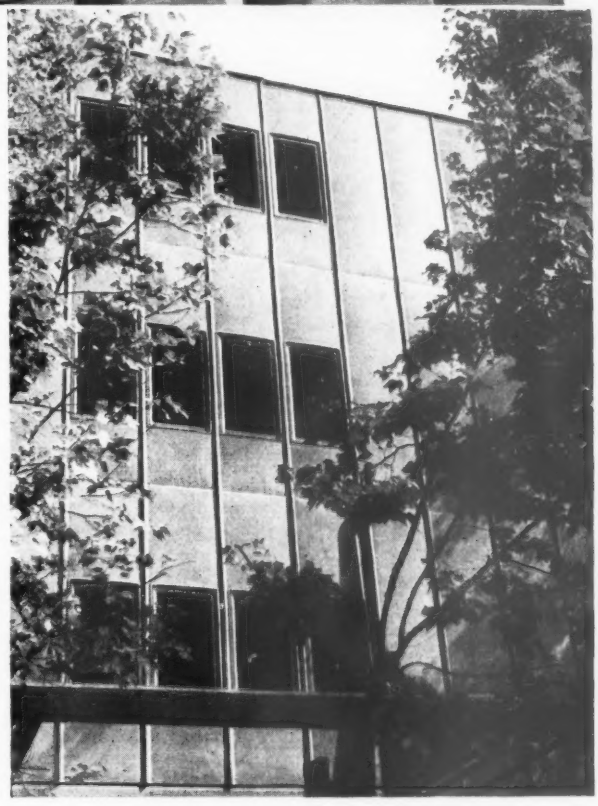


Detail photograph showing the end of the hall and part of the stage and office block. The mullions are of enamelled sheet steel and the windows of glass backed with translucent fluted plastic. The still air space between the two sets of glazing act as thermal insulation and the plastic gives a soft luminosity inside.

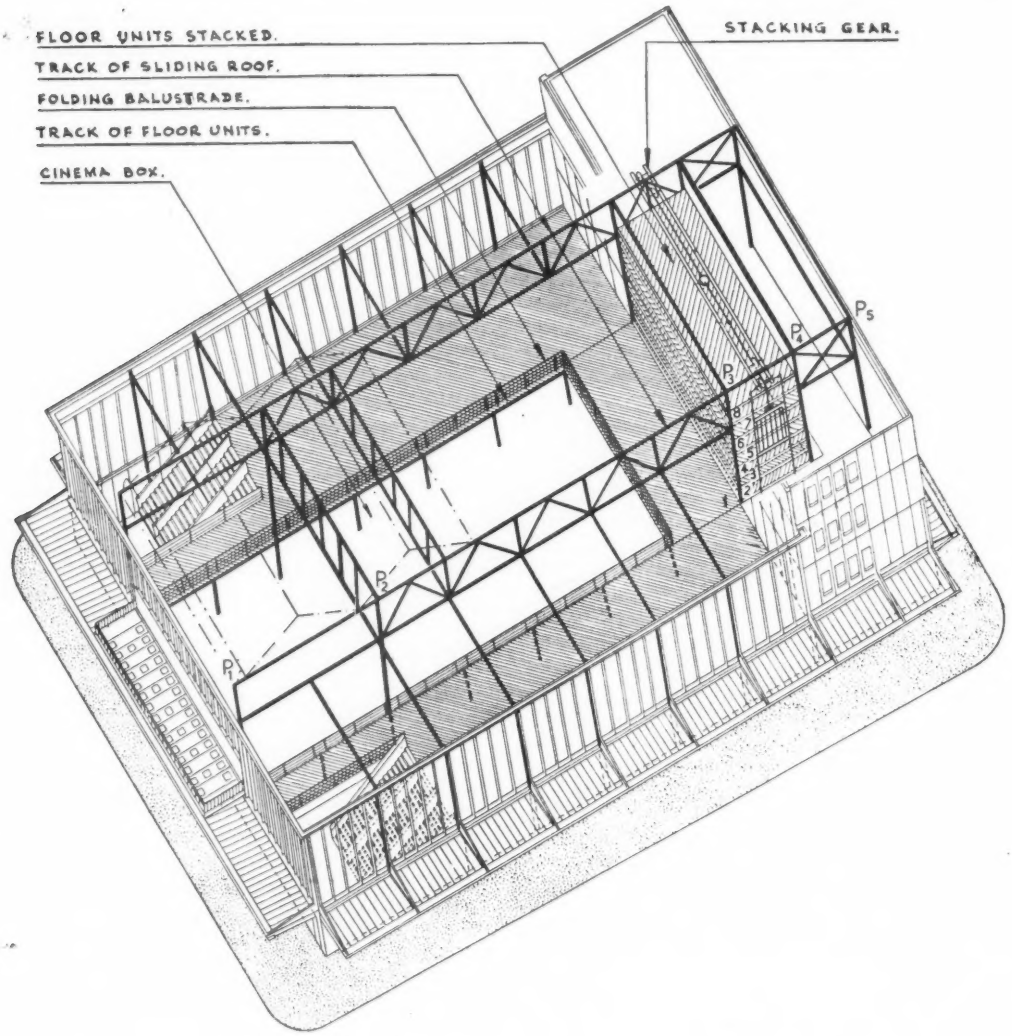
tables, etc., and the galleries are reserved for the sale of objects which do not give rise to smells, dampness or rubbish, such as textile goods. The whole of the ground floor can be hosed down.

As a public hall (*salle des fêtes*) the open well of the first floor between the galleries is closed by a series of seven sections of floor which are normally "parked" on top of one another in a steel cage in the space above the hall stage. The cage is moved out by a 4 h.p. motor and the floor sections are lowered one by one on to bearings at the side of the well. An 18½ h.p. motor operates the lift of the floor sections. The balustrade of the galleries is folded downwards beneath the floor sections before they are placed. The whole operation takes about 45 minutes. The lower floor of the market is shut off by two large sliding screens, leaving a foyer which gives access by two staircases to the hall now created on the first floor. Removal of the floor sections from the stage frees it for its normal use.

When the building is needed as a cinema the central portion of the first floor can be enclosed by two partitions, which are otherwise housed behind the stage. These two partitions each consist of 30 vertical leaves or panels linked together, carrying the doors and acoustic treatment, and are suspended from an overhead rail sunk in the ceiling. A 5 h.p. motor moves the two sets of leaves into place in about one minute. They emerge from slots on either side of the stage and meet at the far end opposite it, leaving an ample promenade space on three sides



Detail photograph of part of the stage and office block. The sheet steel panels are enamelled a pale biscuit colour and can be removed, if necessary, for repairs. All the enamelled steel is in excellent condition.



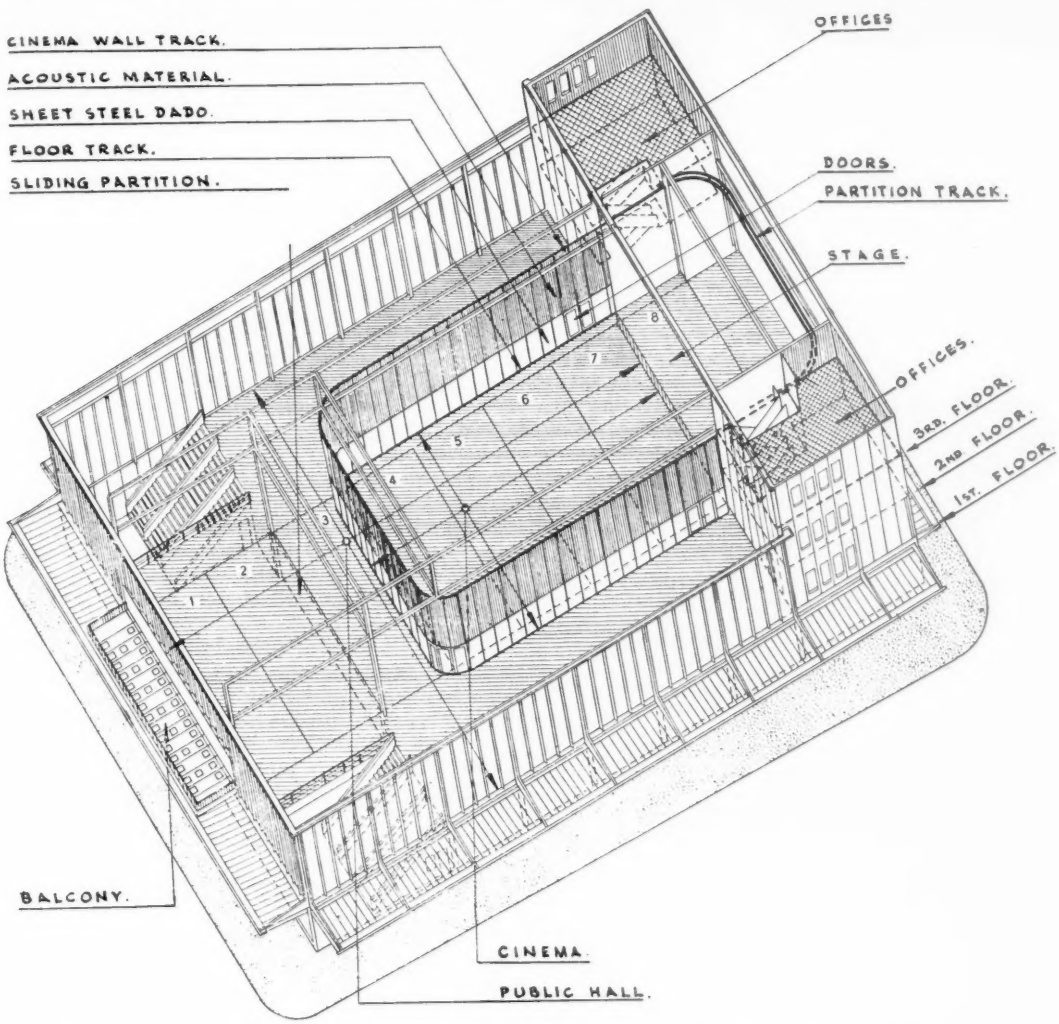
The building arranged as a market hall. The floor units which cover the open well are stacked on the stage in a movable steel cage. The walls of the cinema are "parked" behind the stage. This illustration shows the general form of the welded steel frame.

of the auditorium. The cinema projection box is housed in the roof above the partitions. The openings for the air conditioning are so placed that they come within the cinema enclosure. To complete the cinema arrangements a movable pay-box is placed on the ground floor on the central axis and is backed by a long table for cloaks.

Apart from its mechanical novelties the building is of great interest to architects by reason of its construction. First, it has an unusual welded steel frame, the general form of which is fairly clear in the axonometric drawing on this page. The cladding of the frame consists largely of enamelled sheet steel sections of standardised unit sizes. The external wall panels are composed of an inner and outer sheet of steel, spot-welded together. Each steel sheet has an inner facing of asbestos fabric and the interspace is filled with glass wool which is prevented from sagging by springs of upholstery type. The wall panels are held into place by spring cover strips which can be readily removed, allowing any panel to be taken out for examination and repair. Up to the present it has not been found necessary to remove any panels and no signs of damage or rust were observable in 1945.

Light is admitted through the walls by glazed panels, of glass on the outer face and of corrugated plastic on the inner. A cavity of still air between the two faces reduces heat losses through the large glazed areas. Also the plastic is translucent rather than transparent and gives a soft and pleasantly diffused light. The different lighting effect of the wall panels and the glass doors of the balcony can be seen in an illustration on page 454.

The fixed floor of the galleries is constructed of sheet steel welded to a joist system of semi-rustless steel. On this a cushion of asbestos is glued down by a coating of asphalt on the steel and in turn carries a top surface of linoleum. The ceiling below is also of sheet steel units suspended by rods from the joists.



The building arranged as a cinema. The floor units have been placed over the open well, the balustrade of the well folded downwards and the cinema walls brought out to enclose the seating, leaving the remainder of the first floor as circulation space.

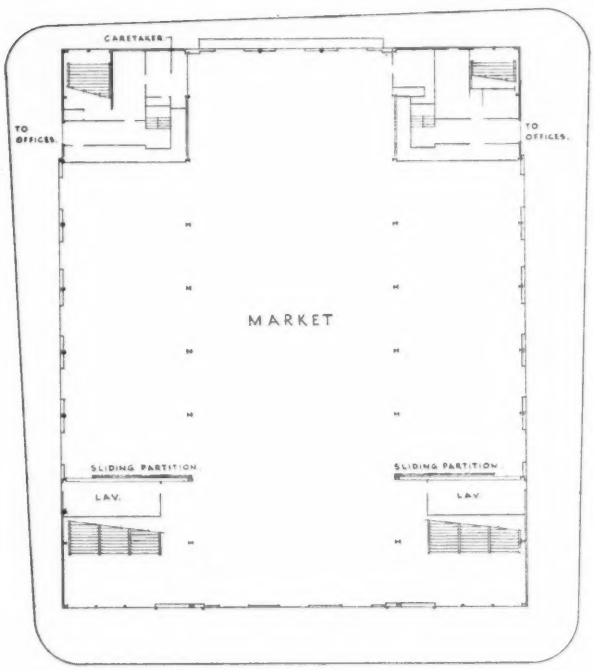
The movable floor units are essentially bridge sections, each being of two main R.S. J's with cranked ends, joined together with smaller joists. These are decked with sheet steel which carries a surfacing of asphalt, asbestos and linoleum similar to that of the gallery floors.

The cinema partition panels are also of sheet steel for a height of two metres ; above, the frames are filled with slabs of mineral wool faced on each side with fabric to act as acoustic absorbent.

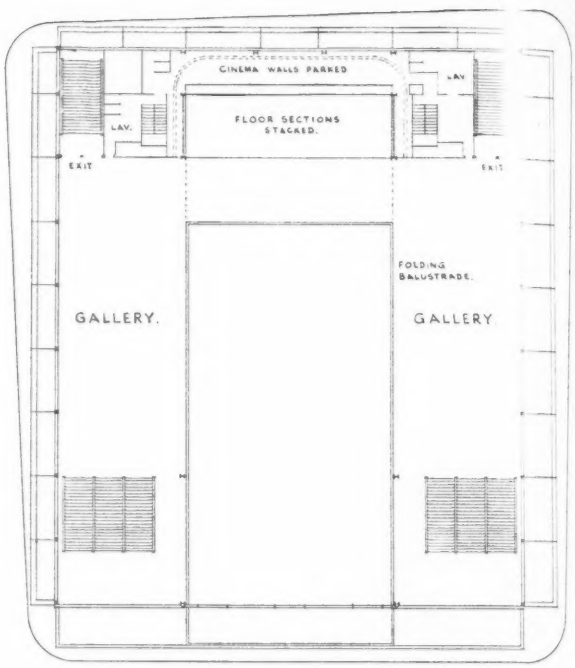
The sliding roof (5 h.p. motor) can be removed in about one minute. It consists of a steel trussed framework with patent glazing. A laylight of translucent plastic was removed during the war ; above it are batteries of lamps. The fixed parts of the roof are surfaced with sheets of enamelled steel turned up at the edges and capped, the insulation being of glass silk.

All the steel units, both framing and filling, were fabricated in the factory. This procedure was carried out in such details as the staircases, of which the strings and the step units were finished complete in the factory, requiring no more than assembly, which was done when the steel frame was erected. It is noteworthy that practically no painting was done on the site, the units being delivered with their final surfacing done in the factory ; thus the building was in the fullest sense a dry-assembly job.

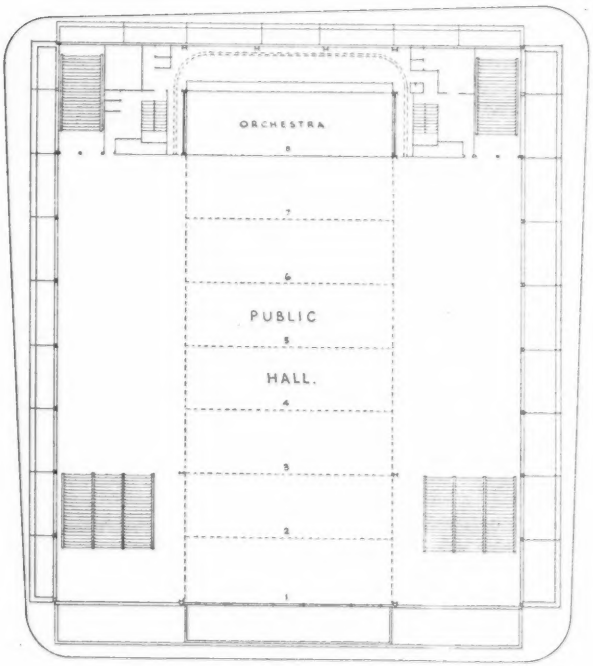
British architects will recollect that the buildings of Beaudouin and Lods are always notable for bold thinking and a profound appreciation of the possibilities of materials. Their housing scheme at Drancy first brought the Mopin system of construction into general notice, a scheme which also used the Garchey system of refuse disposal. Their open-air school at Suresnes (which was also shown to the writer by Mons. Lods) set a pattern for open-air schools all over the world and indeed strongly influenced all school design.



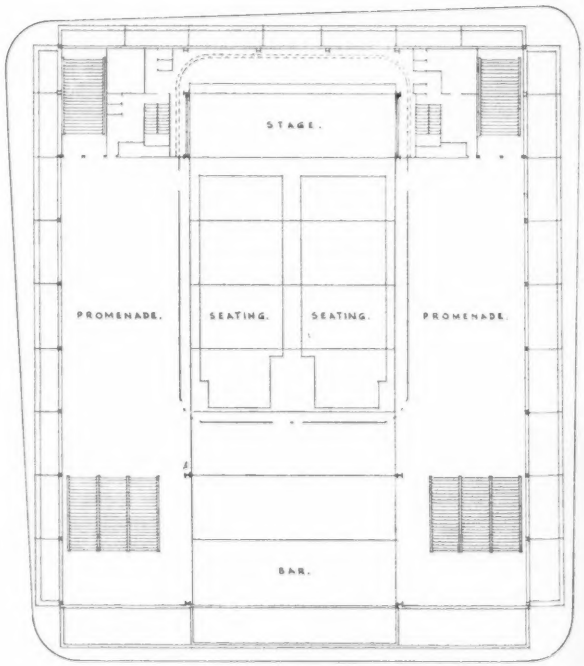
Ground floor plan as used for the market.



First floor plan as used for the market.

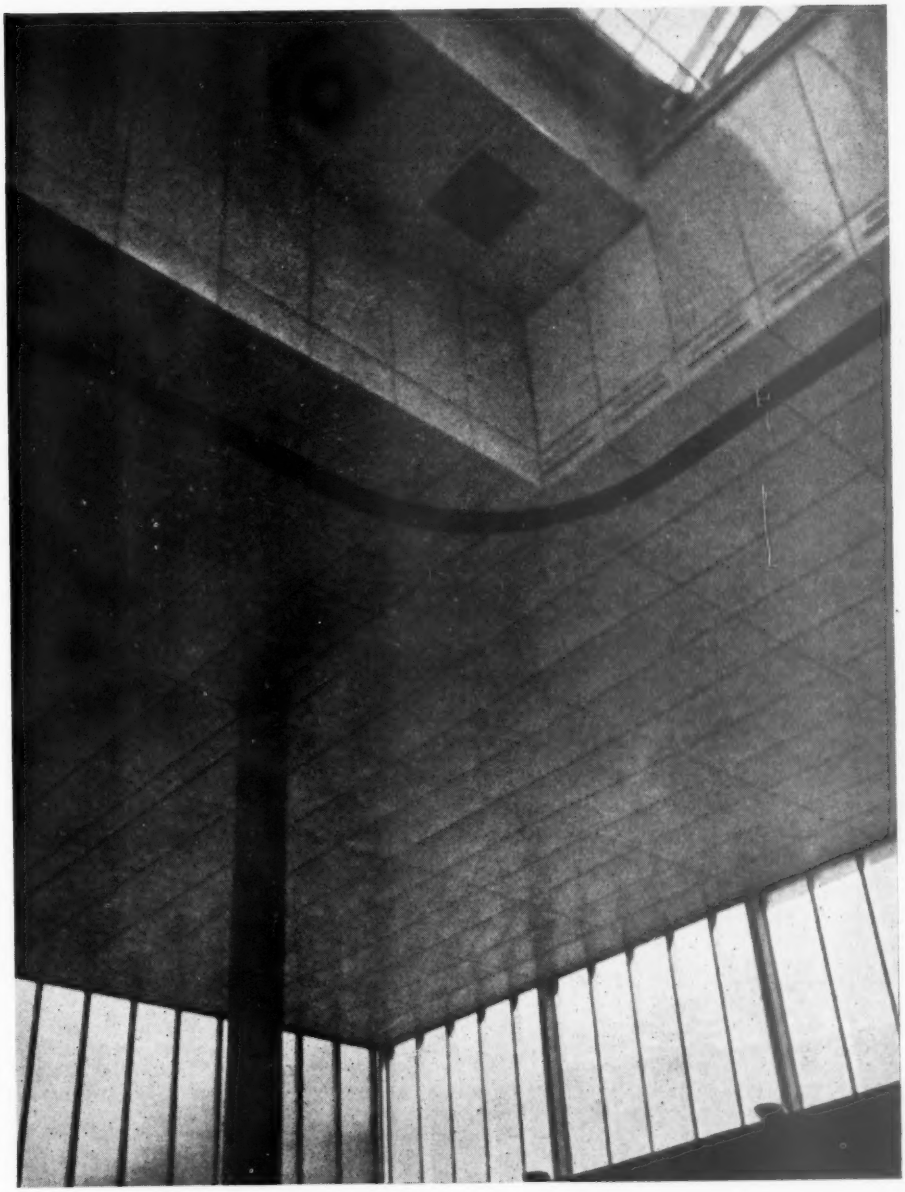


First floor plan showing how the open well is filled with movable floor units when the building is used as a public hall.

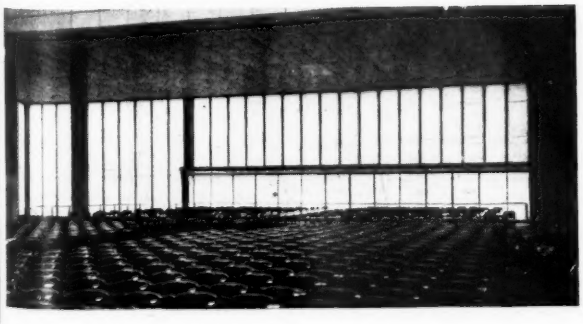


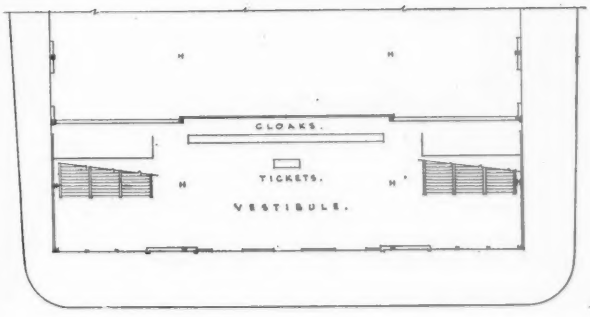
First floor plan showing the building in use as a cinema or small theatre. Movement of the cinema wall takes about one minute.

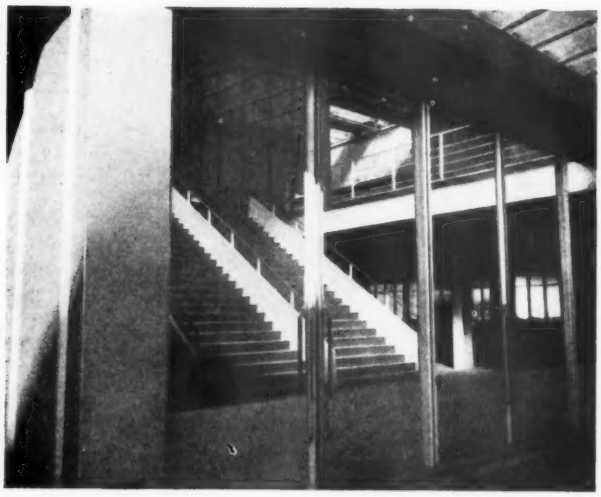
A detail of the interior showing the the ceiling lining of enamelled steel units, the continuous glazing round the walls and the slot in the ceiling for the track of the cinema walls.

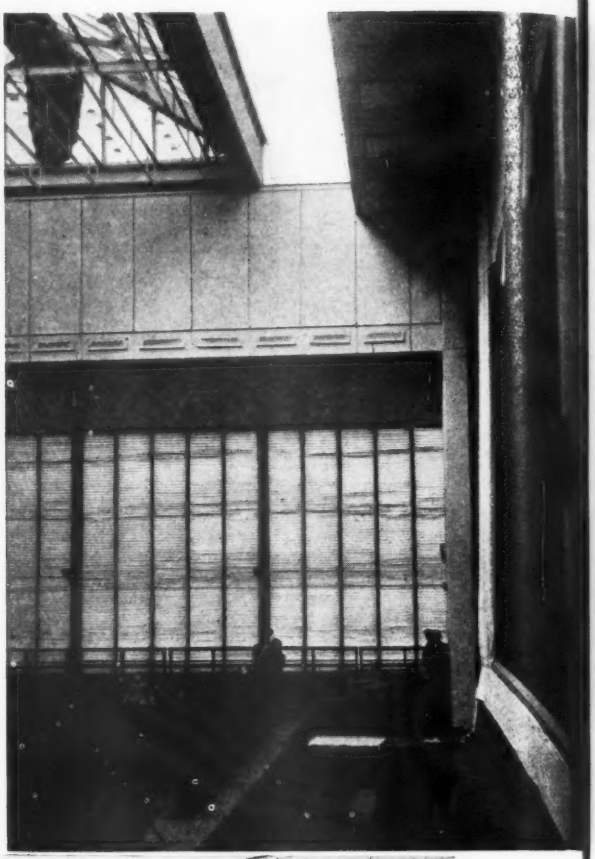


Below, a general view of the interior of the first floor arranged as a public hall, looking towards the balcony over the main entrance. Below right, the arrangement of the ground floor entrance when the cinema is in use.

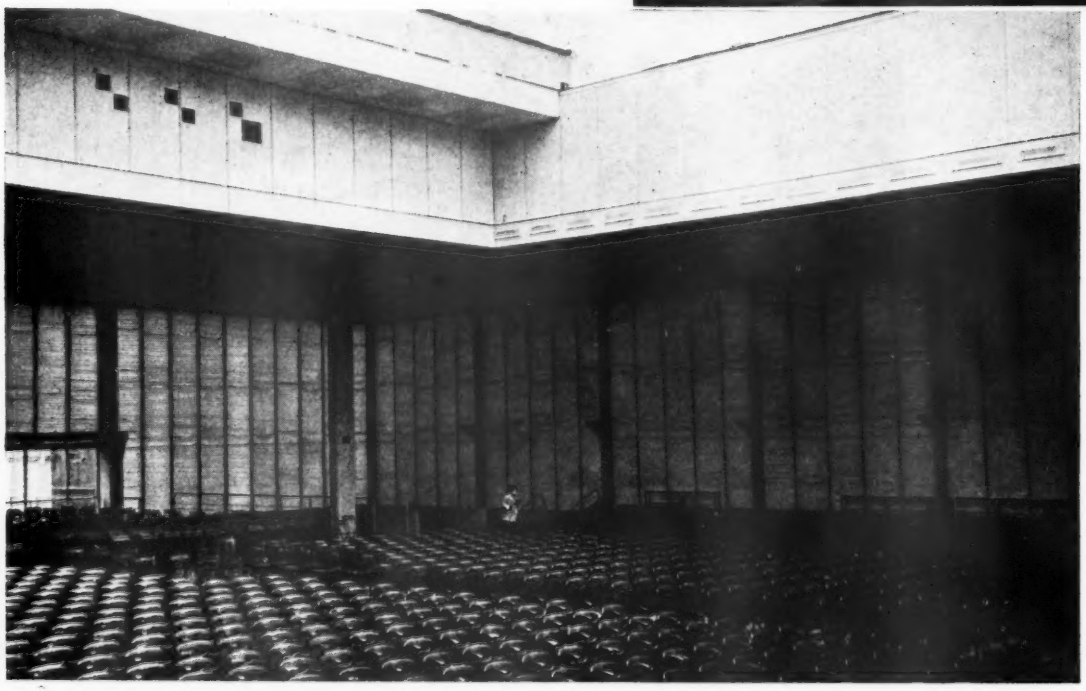


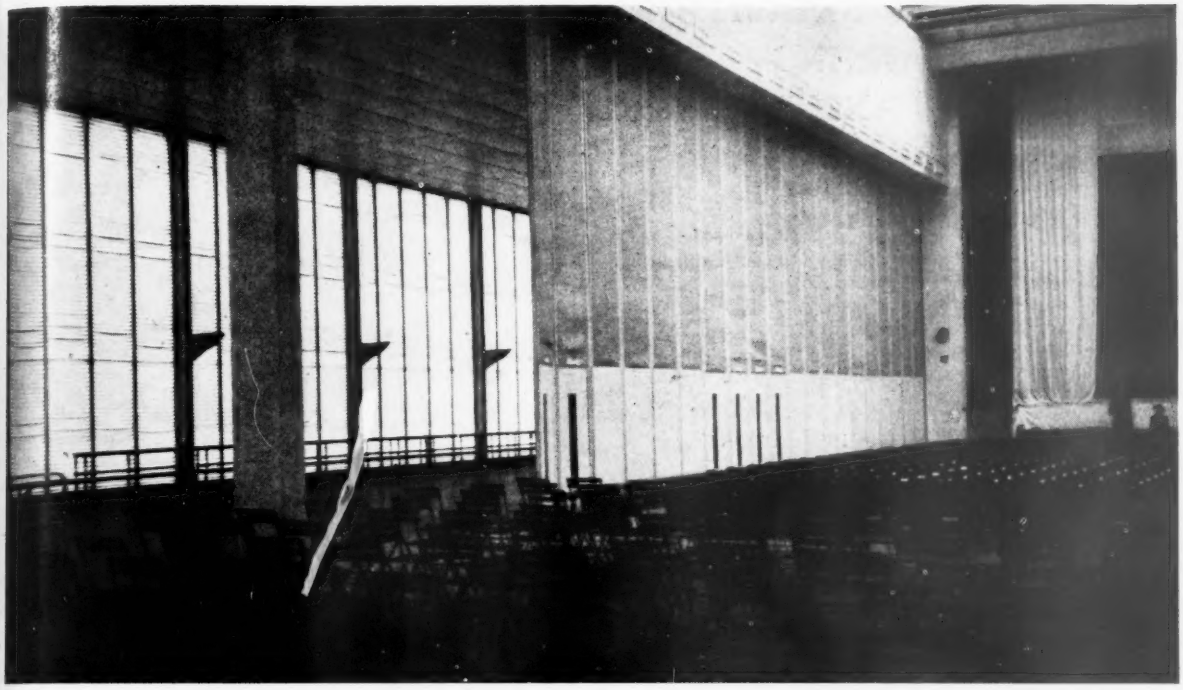




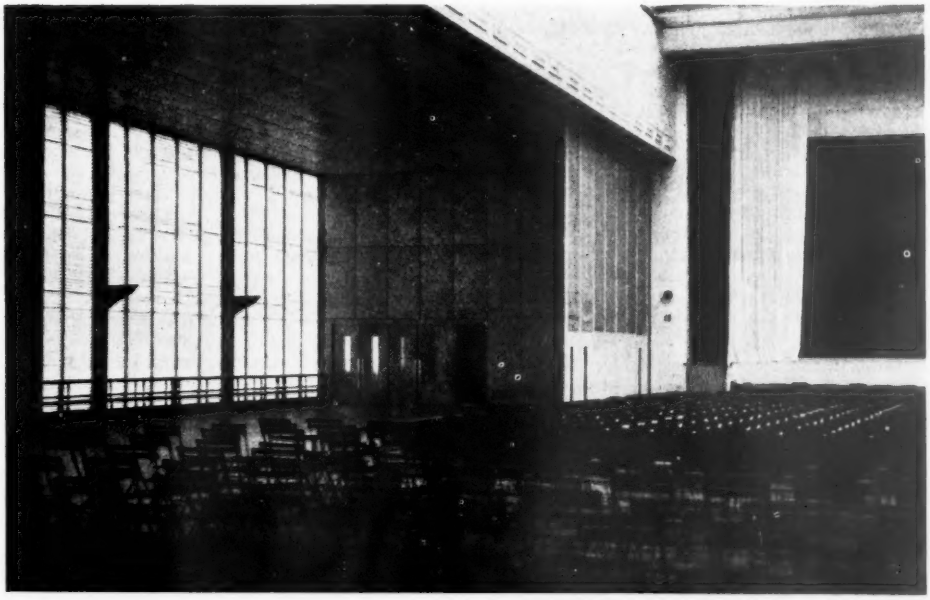


Above, view through the glazed entrance doors to one of the staircases. Right and below, the roof sliding off. Notice the translucence of the plastic glazing and its contrast with the plain glass on the left below. The openings of the cinema projection box in the roof can also be seen. The people in the photographs are the Lodz family demonstrating the building to the writer of this article.





Two views showing the cinema wall in process of sliding out from its housing behind the stage. The two wall units emerge simultaneously, being operated by one push-button control, and meet at the back of the hall. In the upper photograph the wall is just beginning to round the curved back corner. The walls carry the doors and acoustic wall lining. Notice also the air-conditioning slots above and the indirect lighting fittings bracketed on to the main stanchions.



FORTHCOMING EXHIBITION SWISS PLANNING AND BUILDING

AT THE R.I.B.A. 19 SEPT. TO 26 OCT.

The exhibition will be opened at a reception given by the Swiss Minister on Wednesday, 18 September, at 6.30 p.m. Detailed conferences and negotiations have been in progress for some time between the Institute and the Swiss authorities. The exhibition is being sponsored by the Swiss Government. Although no detailed list of exhibits is as yet available, the exhibition will be arranged in the following sections :—

1. *Looking after the babies.*
   Boarding nurseries, day nurseries, kindergartens.
2. *Looking after the children.*
   Primary and secondary schools, universities, orphanages, holiday youth hostels, Boy-scout hostels.
3. *Housing.*
   Estates of houses, flats, individual houses.
4. *Industry and commerce.*
   Factories, offices, works, business premises.
5. *Community life.*
   Churches, church assembly houses, cemeteries, public buildings.
6. *Holidays and sports.*
   Swimming pools and public baths, sports grounds, mountain and ski huts, hotels and restaurants.
7. *Preservation of natural scenery.*
8. *Tendencies in town and country planning.*
9. *Training of architects.*

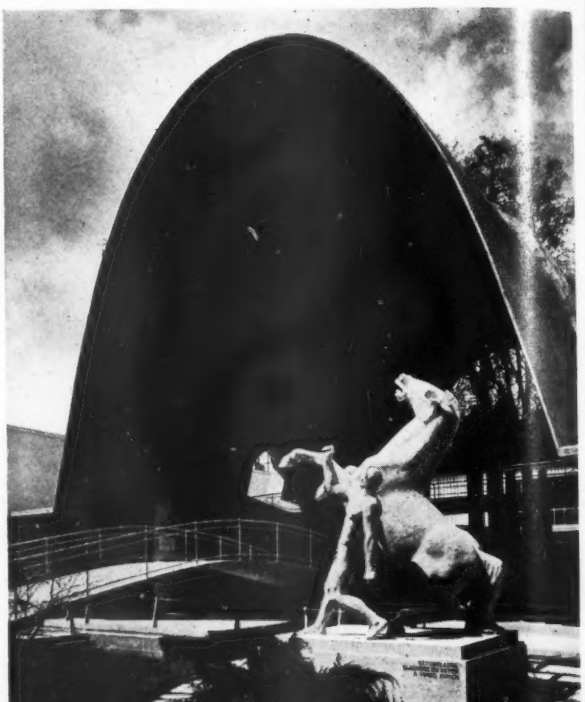
A comprehensive handbook of the exhibition will be produced in Switzerland. A draft of this has been sent to London for translation. At a first reading it would appear to contain a good deal of interesting information as well as discussion of the philosophical and sociological background of Swiss architecture. A number of authors have contributed and in consequence many different points of view representing the various regions of Switzerland are expressed.

A section entitled " The Historical Background " deals very fully with the history and development of Switzerland and its effect on architectural development. The writer says : " Switzerland is poor in buildings of supreme artistic quality, although it possesses a large number of interesting and pleasant buildings of all epochs and styles. Swiss architecture is the reflection of Swiss democracy. Republics are thrifty and suspicious. No citizen may venture too far above the average, whether as a man or in his buildings. The envy and suspicion of his fellow citizens brand all luxury as arrogance. That is the origin of the stolid ' goodness ' which is the basic principle of Swiss architecture."

The author goes on to point out that there is no country in which the line of demarcation between the town house and the farmhouse is so fluid as in Switzerland. This too has resulted from the political and economic conditions of the country. The great variety of farmhouse types is also due to variety in rural economies, building materials and climate.

For those who like statistics there are plenty, specially in the notes produced on co-operative housing in Switzerland. The section dealing with hospitals, sanatoria and clinics also has much interesting information as is only to be expected of a country long outstanding in that field. There is an excellent article on the new ecclesiastical architecture in Switzerland.

As regards domestic architecture, it is maintained that whereas the purely technical forms of design are suitable for industry and commercial buildings, the design of the house must be influenced by additional effects such as a desire for homeliness, for shelter and a particular local tradition, in short, that beyond the rational, the sentimental element must not be disregarded.



From the Exhibition. Decorative arch in concrete by R. Maillart at the Swiss National Exhibition, Zurich, 1939.

However, the moderns can receive encouragement from the final statement of the domestic section which says that the pseudo-folk-and-art style is merely a short-lived confusion.

It has generally been the policy of the Institute to provide exhibitions on architectural subjects which are primarily of interest to laymen. This exhibition is not in that tradition; it is, in fact, an exhibition of Swiss architecture presented by Swiss architects for the information of their British colleagues. We are indeed most grateful to the Swiss for having given the profession such a good opportunity of studying Swiss architecture at a time when visas, currency restrictions and all the other paraphernalia on travel would make a visit to Switzerland both difficult and irksome. It is therefore to be hoped that every member of the profession will take the opportunity of visiting this exhibition, not only for the information which it will contain, but as a small return to the Swiss for the tremendous amount of trouble which they have taken to send this exhibition to England. Unfortunately, owing to its size (the exhibits and their special screens alone weigh 20 tons) and the difficulty existing at present in finding suitable accommodation for exhibitions of any kind in the provinces, it will not be possible for it to be toured as had originally been hoped. It is for this reason that it will be on view in London for over five weeks, i.e., until 26 October, so that as many architects as possible will have a reasonable opportunity of getting to London to see it. It is hoped that a group of Swiss architects will be present for a few days previous to the opening of the exhibition and on the opening night ; they have been mainly responsible for the collection and organisation of the exhibition ; they are Conrad D. Furrer, Hans Hofmann, Hermann Baur and Max Kopp. At least one of them will remain in London for the whole of the exhibition.



THE ORIGINS OF THE OFFICE OF WORKS

The Librarian of the Ministry of Works, Mr. B. Agard Evans, has lent us a rare document entitled "Treasury Instructions for the Regulation and Conduct of the Office of Works" by which the Office of Works, as merged recently in the Ministry of Works, was set up in 1815.

The ideas which guided the founders of the Office of Works appear to have been eminently sound in their outlook on the proper employment of architects. They started with the assumptions that the professional skill of the architect is of value and that he should be adequately rewarded—a point of view which has become somewhat dimmed in the official mind with the passage of time.

The document is addressed to "the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and all others whom these Presents may concern." It begins: "Know Ye, that in pursuance of the Directions and Provisions of an Act passed in the 54th Year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, 'An Act for the better Regulation of the Conduct of the Business of the Office of Works, and the Expenditure thereof,' We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, have prepared the following Code of Instructions for the Conduct of the whole Business of the Office of Works, and for the Regulation and Controul of the whole Expenditure thereof in all its Branches and Departments."

Article I transfers from the Commissioners of Woods to the Commissioner of Works the "Maintenance, Alterations, and Repairs of His Majesty's Lodges and other Buildings, in the several Parks and Forests" and refers in passing to His Majesty's palaces and other public buildings which had hitherto been under the control of the Surveyor General. It is interesting to note that the duties included the maintenance of "all such Fences as shall consist of Stone or Brick Walls, or of Iron Railing," the care of all other fences remaining with the Commissioners of Woods.

Article II sets out the modest establishment which, it will be noted, included three architects only; the following is the list:—

The Surveyor General
The Assistant Surveyor General and Cashier
One Chief Examining Clerk
One Drawing and Measuring Clerk
Two Assistant Examining and Measuring Clerks
Two Copying Clerks
Office Keeper
Messenger
Three Attached Architects
Five Clerks of the Works
So many Labourers in Trust as may be absolutely necessary for the due and proper Conduct of the Business
Inspector of Engines
Turncock, Windsor
Turncock, Kensington
Plumber for Pipes and Conduits at Hampton Court

It appears from Article III that the older Departments of State had succeeded in putting up a fairly effective fight against this newly created upstart department, because Article III indicates, in very carefully phrased official language, that: "With respect to the Public Works or Buildings belonging to any of the Departments of the State concerned in the Receipt or Management of the Public Revenue, the Expence of the Building, Alteration, or Reparation whereof have been defrayed out of the Public Revenues under the Management of such Department, and which are adverted to in the said Act of the last Session of Parliament, it has appeared to us that a general Transfer of the Superintendence of all such Public Works and Buildings to the Surveyor General of the Office of Works at the present Moment might be productive of serious Inconvenience and Embarrassment in the Conduct of the Business of his said Office." However, the Treasury, as usual, reserved to itself the last word by adding: "and in the mean Time, whenever it shall appear to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, that it may be for the Benefit of His Majesty's Service that any of these particular Works should be placed under the Superintendence of the Surveyor General of the Office of Works, or that the Plans, Designs, and Estimates of the same should be referred to the said Surveyor General for his Consideration on Communication with the Assistant Surveyor and the Attached Architects, and for his Report thereon, or that the Accounts for the Expenditure thereof should previously to the Payment be referred to the said Surveyor General for Examination in his Office, a special Instruction will in every such Case be issued to the said Surveyor General."

Article IV administers a slight rap at the extravagant and irregular habits of the Regency Court, and indeed elsewhere in the document there are indications that His Majesty's Treasury

looked with disfavour on such irregularities as alterations, redecorations and repairs to the lodgings of the favourites of the royal princes; it appears that this had frequently in the past been at the expense of the taxpayer. Article IV therefore begins gaily with: "Under the Provisions of the Act passed in the 22nd Year of His present Majesty's Reign, for enabling His Majesty to discharge the Debt contracted upon his Civil List Revenues, and for preventing the same from being in Arrear in future," and goes on to say "It has appeared to us that it would be desireable that all Works of this Description should be brought under one and the same System of Check and Controul without any regard to the Amount of the Expenditure."

The Office was to be held at "the usual Place in Scotland Yard," at which the various members of the staff were expected to give "daily and regular Attendance" between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Sundays excepted). Truly they were more civilised in their office habits than we are to-day. However the Treasury was careful to allow for the possibility of overtime and added "the said Clerks and other Persons aforesaid are punctually to attend, and until a later Hour in the Afternoon, in case, from any Pressure of Business in the Office, the Surveyor General may find it necessary to require such prolonged Attendance."

That the work of the Surveyor General's Office had, in the past, not always been entirely satisfactory, is evidenced by the finely worded exhortation to the Surveyor General contained in Article VIII, which is: "The Surveyor General is to make frequent Inspection of all Works carrying on under his Direction, and to see that all the Persons concerned in the same diligently attend to the Execution of their respective Duties, and by a faithful and zealous Discharge of His own, prevent all wasteful Expenditure of the Public Money, directing all his Endeavours to establish such a System of Management and Economy throughout every Branch of the Office of Works as shall appear best calculated to promote the Good of His Majesty's Service."

Recruitment to the Department was to be in the charge of a small appointments board consisting of practically the whole of the senior staff. No person was to be appointed unless he had "previously undergone a strict and satisfactory Examination by the Assistant Surveyor and Attached Architects, in the Presence of the Surveyor General, who shall immediately report to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, the Result of such Examination, and shall at the same Time transmit a Certificate signed by the Assistant Surveyor and the Attached Architects of the professional Qualifications of the Person so proposed, and of his Fitness (in their Opinions) to discharge the Duties of the Situation."

Article XII makes the important provision that no member of the staff was to receive any other remuneration "for the Whole of his Official Labour and Attendance" than his fixed annual salary except on the occasion of any special service which the Treasury might sanction. Salaries were to be paid on the "four usual Quarterly Days of Payment in each Year" and were to include "all Allowances for stationery." The succeeding Article states that no member of the staff was to have lodging at the Government expense except the Labourers in Trust and the Office Keeper. The remuneration of the architects is so interesting that Article XIV, which deals with it, is here given in full: "The Architects attached to the Office of Works are not to receive any Emolument beyond their fixed Salaries for any Duties performed by them in relation to the Business of the said Office (excepting as herein-after is mentioned), nor to be allowed to charge any Commission upon the Amount of the Expenditure for such Works, placed under their Superintendence by the Surveyor General, as may consist only of Repairs or Alterations of any existing Buildings, or only of trivial or unimportant Additions thereto; But upon all Buildings entirely new and upon all such important and material Additions to any existing Buildings, as in the Judgement of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being may partake so much of the Character of an entire new Building as to justify the Allowance of a Commission, the said Attached Architects are to be allowed a Commission of £3 per Cent. upon the Amount of the actual Expenditure." Thus it will be seen that the architects were remunerated by a fixed salary, plus 3 per cent. commission on all major new buildings, which appears a very equitable and sensible arrangement.

Article XV deals with that bugbear of the Civil Service, namely travelling and subsistence allowances. Compared with present-day standards in this respect the allowances appear to have been very generous, bearing in mind the relative values of money between then and now. Indeed quite contrary to the present Treasury outlook, it was clearly indicated that His Majesty's servants were expected to travel in a manner befitting their position; the senior officers were positively required to travel by a "Chaise and pair of horses" and not to travel by the public stage coach. Somehow one cannot quite see the Treasury of to-day requiring senior officers to travel by taxi as being more worthy of the dignity of His Majesty's service than travelling by bus. The Surveyor General, Assistant Surveyor and Attached Architects were allowed in addition to the expense of a chaise the sum of fifteen shillings a day for their personal expenses. This is relatively far greater than the present maximum allowance. It was however provided that if two officers travelled together then the cost of only one chaise should be allowed for both.

As would be expected in a Treasury document, the Articles dealing with buildings and building accounts are very full and take great care of the public purse. After detailing the returns which are to be made by the Surveyor General and by his other officers, the document goes on to guard against improper expenditure in such words that it is fairly obvious that various past abuses were being remedied; for instance Article XVII says: "No Alterations or Repairs are to be done to any of His Majesty's Palaces or Buildings in the Course of a Year, but such for which Estimates shall have been prepared upon the previous Return of a General Survey, excepting only such as, upon any Representation of the Surveyor General, shall be sanctioned by the Special Authority of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, and also excepting in Cases of Accidents happening to any Building from Fire, Storms, or any other unforeseen Casualties, and also excepting when any trifling Repairs or Alterations may be required to be immediately and promptly executed for the necessary Comfort, Convenience, or Accommodation of His Majesty, Her Majesty, or His Royal Highness the Prince Regent." Article XXI takes the matter further by saying that "No Repairs of any Sort or Description to be allowed in any Apartments, Houses . . . which shall be occupied by any Persons whomsoever, either by Royal Authority, by Warrant from the Lord Chamberlain, or in Right of Office . . . without the express authority of the Surveyor General."

The duties of the architects were set out in Article XXII. The system appears to have been a very sound one, and it is interesting to note that the Treasury recognised the value of the "Architectural Taste or the Judgement and Skill" of architects as being of some value; also the architects were given the very fullest charge of their own buildings, Clerks of Works and other staff members of the Office of Works being placed under their full control for the execution of a building project. The article says: "The Architects attached to the Office of Works are appointed principally for the Purpose of affording, by their superior professional Abilities, such Assistance as may occasionally be required of them in making Drawings, Plans, Designs, and Elevations for any Public Buildings which shall be executed under the Directions of the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Works; any new Buildings therefore, or any extraordinary Additions to, or Alteration or Repairs of any existing Buildings wherein, from the Nature or Extent of them, or from their Liability to affect the Solidity or Security of the Building, particular Architectural Taste or the Judgement and Skill of the

Attached Architect may, in the Opinion of the Commissioners of the Treasury, or the Surveyor General for the Time being, be requisite or desireable, shall be referred by the Surveyor General to the Attached Architect in whose particular District it may be, with Directions to prepare the necessary Plans, Designs, Elevations, and Estimates, and to state the probable Time within which the Work may be completed. All which Plans, Designs, Elevations, and Estimates, together with every Information necessary for the Elucidation thereof, are to be submitted by the Surveyor General to the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, for their Sanction and Approval. As soon as these Plans, Designs, Elevations, and Estimates shall have received such Sanction and Approval, the Surveyor General will direct the necessary Specifications and working Drawings for carrying the Work into Execution, to be laid before him by the said Attached Architect, and proceed without Loss of Time to enter into Contracts with proper Persons for executing the different Parts of the Building, which Contracts are to be made agreeably to the Regulations herein-after specified; and the Attached Architect to whom the Work may be entrusted will have the General Superintendence and Direction of the same till completed, and be responsible for the Goodness of the Materials and Workmanship employed, and that the whole is executed agreeably to his Plans and Designs. The Surveyor General in every such Case to place the Clerk of the Works and Labourer in Trust for the District within which such Work may be, under the Directions of the Attached Architect, provided the same can be done without materially interfering with the other official Duties of those Officers."

Article XXVIII specifies that a Prices Book is to be kept in the Office and corrected from time to time as is found necessary. This is to cover " Prices of every Sort and Description of Material and Workmanship used and employed in Building, as far as the same can be ascertained; and all such Prices are to be regulated and fixed from Time to Time by the Surveyor General with the Assistance of the Assistant Surveyor, the Attached Architects, and the Clerks of the Works, who are to assemble at the Office once in every Quarter for that express Purpose, and oftener as Occasion may require; and the Clerks of the Works are to state from Time to Time to the Surveyor General, whether any, and if any, what Alterations have taken place in the Price of the Building Materials and Workmanship in their several Departments."

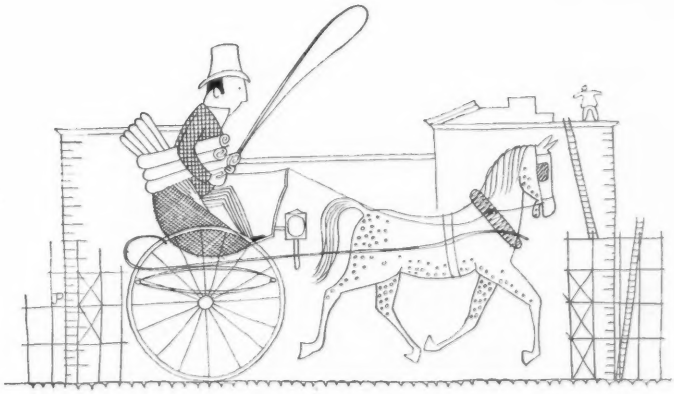
The ever present and vexed question of extras is covered by Article XXXII, the first sentence of which indicates clearly that the Treasury has had experience of them before: " It may not unfrequently happen, that during the Execution of any great Work, Circumstances may occur which may render it necessary to exceed the Amount of the previous Estimate; whenever this may happen, the Attached Architect or Clerk of the Works in charge of the same, shall immediately report such Circumstances to the Surveyor General, who is to direct a separate Drawing and Specification to be made of the same, with an Estimate of the probable Excess that will be occasioned in the original Estimate upon which the Building was directed to be undertaken; all which Drawings, Specifications, and Estimates, are forthwith to be laid by him before the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, together with a full and detailed Report of all the Circumstances and Particulars which have given Occasion to any such proposed Alterations or Deviation from the original Design and Estimate, for their Consideration and Approval, before any such additional Expence shall be incurred."

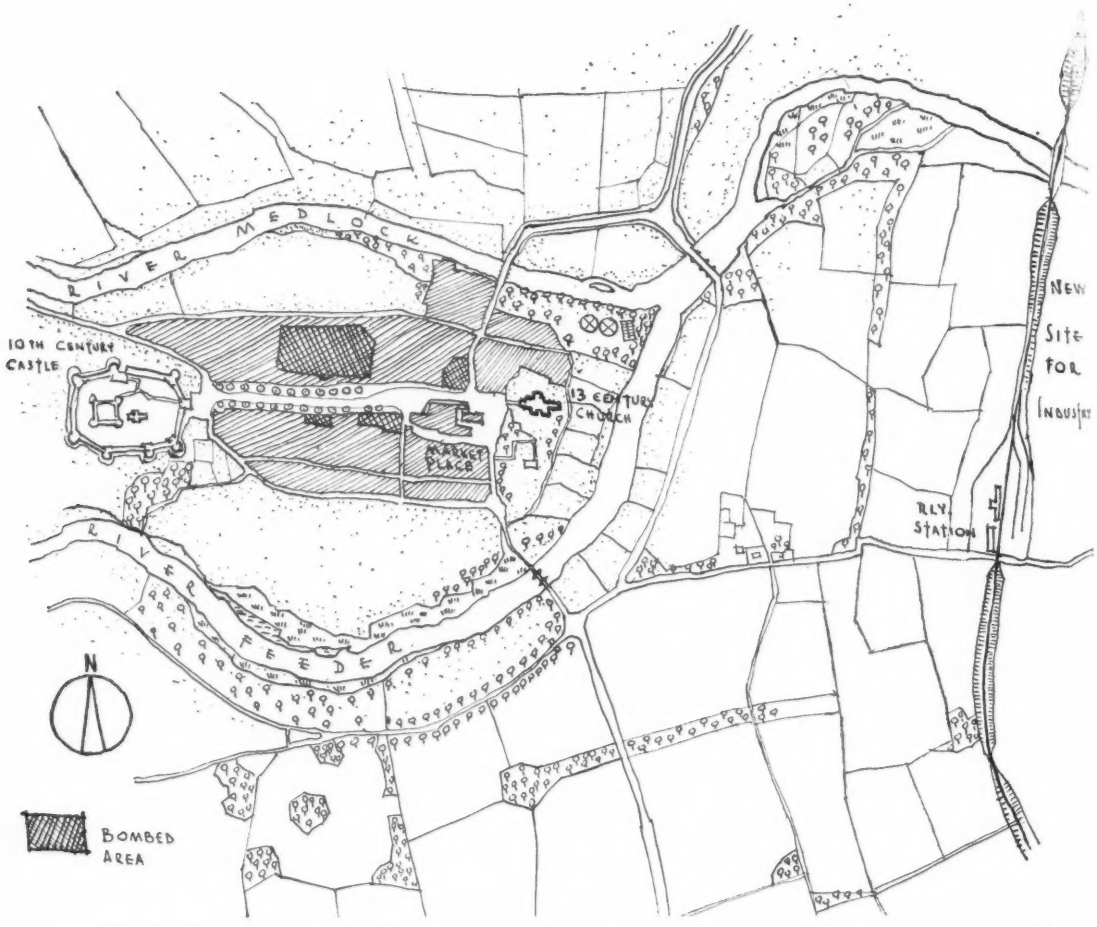
Articles XXXIII to XL deal with the system of accounting to be followed and the rendering of statements and returns. The Treasury is obviously being careful to make the system watertight. There follows a group of articles guarding against illegal commissions, gratuities and perquisites, and against the illicit conversion of materials and stores to improper uses, and ends by stating that any contravention will be met by the suspension or dismissal of the guilty person as the Commissioners of the Treasury may think fit. The document ends with some " Instructions of a Miscellaneous and General Nature " on the duties of the various grades, stating that the Attached Architects are not to undertake any work without proper authority, that they are not to interfere with persons or matters except as specially ordered by the Surveyor General, and that they are to attend the Surveyor General and undertake work as he requires. This presumably means that they were not allowed to decline any job, but at the same time there is no mention of their not being allowed to undertake private work. The definition of the Clerks of Works is interesting, it is: " The Clerks of the Works are, as at present, to be Persons brought up as Architects or Surveyors, and sufficiently Masters of their Profession, to be capable of conducting any Building or Work which may be committed to their Care or Inspection."

The signatories of this remarkably interesting and farsighted document are: Liverpool, N. Vansittart, Lowther.

E. L. B.

Drawings by John Pinckheard [A.]





BISHOP'S THORPE

A NOVEL METHOD OF TEACHING ARCHITECTURE AND CIVICS DEVELOPED BY No. 4 WING ARMY FORMATION COLLEGE

No. 4 Wing, situated at Florence, is the Arts Wing of the College and contains the departments of art and design which cover fabrics, posters, book covers, murals, sculpture, music, handicrafts, architecture and town planning. It is commanded by Major W. H. Price, R.A., an artist in civil life. The students who arrive to study architecture and town planning are instructed by Captain J. Godfrey Gilbert, R.E. [*A.*]*, who succeeded Major George Lyall [*A.*], and by Sergt. Alan Buckley [*A.*]* ; they vary from private soldier to major and from qualified man to beginner.

At the beginning of a course students are told that they are citizens of the town of Bishop's Thorpe and that as specialists they are to co-operate in preparing schemes for its post-war re-development. Bishop's Thorpe is an imaginary town in England. The characteristics of three existing English towns have been grouped together to form a town which could belong to any of our counties. The name has been taken from the names of Col. Bishop and Col. Thorpe, of the Army School of Education, who were responsible for the germ of the idea.

The course of instruction is of four weeks' duration and for the students of Architecture and Town Planning it is divided into two periods, i.e. (1) the first week ; (2) the remaining three weeks. On the first day of the course, a Monday, the students from all departments are gathered together and given a talk on the historical background of Bishop's Thorpe. They are told that it is a small mediæval town with a population of 2,500 people who either work in the town itself, in such shops as exist, on the outlying farms, or in the large city which is situated ten miles to the north. The town contains the remains of a Norman castle and is very proud of its thirteenth century Gothic church. It is bounded to the north and south by the rivers Medloc and Feeder, which join together and form one river at the eastern extremity of the town. A double-track railway runs north and south and

* Now demobilised.

is three-quarters of a mile to the east, from the market place. It is a connection to the city. Two main arterial roads running east and west are situated at a distance of half a mile to the north and south of Bishop's Thorpe.

During the war the Government selected the site to the east of the railway as suitable for light industry, and factories were built as shown in the area marked on the accompanying sketch plan. This new industrial area brought about an influx of approximately 7,000 people who were compulsorily billeted in Bishop's Thorpe. In 1941 during the Baedeker raids of the Luftwaffe, bombs fell in one area destroying the railway station, the bridges over the river and several housing areas as shown on the plan. The Government's decision to maintain the new industrial site permanently and the existence of the factors outlined above cause the necessity for planning a new community.

During the first week of their course, the architectural students design new buildings to replace those destroyed. They are : a small bank, a cinema, a corner block containing four shops with apartments for three storeys above, three public-houses (the Royal Harry on Horseback, the Mitre and the Jester), a post office, a new small housing area for 500 people containing flats, terrace houses and a nursery school. The students choose any one of these subjects and have five days to produce plans, elevations and a perspective sketch of their scheme. Five days is not very much time, but owing to the fact that the students are usually so keen and happy again to have the chance of recapturing the thrill of designing buildings, they do present well-drawn interesting subjects for the first meeting of the citizens' council which occurs on the first Saturday morning of the course.

While the architectural students are designing buildings for the old town, the town planners, having been given a list of buildings required in the new community, produce a zoning plan for an extension of Bishop's Thorpe to rehouse the 7,000 new citizens. This is also submitted to the citizens' design council on the first Saturday morning, and thus in the first week schemes are drawn up for a new Bishop's Thorpe with a population of approximately 10,000 people forming one community having a dual function : (*a*) It is an independent town having its own industry ; (*b*) it is a dormitory town for the large city ten miles away.

The new community will contain :

1. A community centre uniting, theatre for concerts, dance hall, library, art centre, photographic club.
2. A hospital with 100 beds.
3. Two primary schools.
4. One senior elementary school with playing fields attached.
5. Three nursery schools.
6. A main shopping centre.
7. Sports stadium.
8. Open-air swimming pool.
9. Three subsidiary shopping centres.
10. Two new churches.
11. A new railway station.
12. Area for blocks of flats and terrace houses.

During the first Saturday morning the students from all the departments congregate in the largest studio and form the citizens' design council. There the various projects are submitted by the authors, each student explaining his plans, one student, the syndicate leader, explaining the new zoning plan on behalf of the town planners. The schemes are criticised by the "citizens," and either passed, amended or rejected. The meeting is then brought to a close and the second period of planning is begun on the following Monday. The town planning students allocate each site for their various buildings in the new community to different architects who then have three weeks in which to produce their final project. Two town planners are left to develop the zoning plan of the new Bishop's Thorpe in more detail while the others choose buildings to design. The students of sculpture are given subjects to design by the architects who may wish to incorporate sculpture in their designs. Similarly the students of design are asked to produce inn signs, street signs, railway posters, 'bus stops, etc., while the handicrafts students make furniture for the different homes. The music students are taught appreciation by qualified musicians and produce songs and concerts to be presented in the community centre. At the end of each course an exhibition lasting two weeks is held which is open to the Italian public.

All the students are encouraged in the idea that although they are artists, sculptors, painters, architects and musicians, and therefore perhaps may feel different from the ordinary citizens, they must play their part in the life of the community. Education for citizenship is the theme of Bishop's Thorpe.

APPOINTMENT OF THE R.I.B.A. NEGOTIATING OFFICER

Mr. David Benton, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed as R.I.B.A. Negotiating Officer to carry out investigations into conditions of employment, status, salaries, etc., in all sections of the profession that are remunerated by salary. As announced in the Annual Report, the Council has set up a Joint Standing Committee on negotiations in connection with salaries ; this committee consists of representatives from the Practice Committee, the Salaried Members' Committee and the Official Architects' Committee. Mr. Benton will act as secretary to the Joint Standing Committee and work under its direction in promoting the universal adoption of the R.I.B.A. Scale of Salaries for architects employed by local authorities, public, commercial and industrial undertakings. He will investigate salary problems referred to the R.I.B.A. by members and negotiate with employing bodies as necessary. He will also undertake liaison with the organisations allied to the R.I.B.A. and with other professional institutions in furthering the interests of salaried architects.

Mr. Benton, who is 37 years of age, was born at Gibraltar. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1930 he was called to the Bar, until 1940 practising in Common Law. In 1935 he was admitted to the Gibraltar Bar, being retained by the French and Spanish consulates as their legal adviser. In 1940 he enlisted as a volunteer in the Royal Fusiliers, obtaining his commission in 1941. After being a platoon commander he became in succession Intelligence Officer, Adjutant, Staff Officer in the Inter-Services Topographical Research Department, Staff Officer in Intelligence and Security Duties. He then undertook special duties entailing parachuting. He ended his military duties as Staff Captain "A" in Formation Headquarters in B.L.A. and B.A.O.R. Since demobilisation he has been a Senior Assistant in the Lands and Legal Branch of the Ministry of Supply and Aircraft Production.



PRACTICE NOTES

EDITED BY CHARLES WOODWARD [*A.*]

IN PARLIAMENT

Aerial Advertisements (Control)

Asked whether, in the consideration he is to give to the matter of outdoor advertising, he proposes to review the question of all types of aerial and sky-writing advertisement, the Minister of Town and Country Planning replied: The control of advertising of the kind to which the hon. Member refers is primarily a matter for my Noble Friend the Minister of Civil Aviation, but having regard to the amenities aspect, I propose, in considering the whole question of outdoor advertising, to keep closely in touch with my Noble Friend. (2 July 1946.)

Building Priority, London

Asked what priorities attach to the obtaining of materials and labour for carrying out work under licences granted by his licensing officer for the London region, the Minister of Works replied: The priority systems for building materials and labour apply to the London Region in the same manner as to the remainder of the country. Priority is given only to housing and to a very limited range of other very important work. Asked further what priority attaches to the issue of appropriate materials for the purpose of cleaning down, repainting and making essential repairs to schools and hospitals, respectively, the Minister replied: Priority is given to any work necessary to avoid major deterioration. (2 July 1946.)

Small Builders (Materials)

Asked if he will consider the issue of permits to small builders for obtaining materials, in view of the fact that under the new priority scheme for materials small builders are being driven out of business, the Minister of Works replied: There is no discrimination between small and large builders in the supply of materials or in the issue of licences and both small and large builders will benefit from the arrangement recently made providing a small margin of materials to meet non-priority requirements. (2 July 1946.)

West Midlands (Outline Plan)

Asked the terms of reference and powers given to Sir Patrick Abercrombie in appointing him to prepare a master plan for the development of the West Midlands, the Minister of Town and Country Planning replied: Sir Patrick Abercrombie is being asked to prepare an outline plan for the area for the guidance of the local planning authorities and others concerned. It is contemplated that he will work throughout in the closest touch with the various local authorities, who have promised their full support. The exact area to be covered by the plan has not yet been finally defined and his terms of reference are, therefore, not yet available. (2 July 1946.)

School Buildings. Huts

Asked what advice she took before providing the standard hutting now being used for school buildings, and whether she consulted the sub-committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, appointed in February 1945, to report on school design construction, the Minister of Education replied: Hutting has been supplied to local education authorities for school use since August 1941, at first through the Ministry of Supply but since January 1942 through the Ministry of Works. The Minister of Works appointed a Prefabricated Hut Design Committee, which included among its members high technical and other officers of several Government Departments, including the Ministry of Education, and the original Standard Ministry of Works hut design was gradually evolved under the supervision of the committee, in the light of the experience gained and of the changing situation, *e.g.*, in respect of the materials obtainable. In February 1946 I received a report by the Committee mentioned in the second part of the Question. (9 July 1946.)

Repair Materials (Schools)

Asked under what conditions it is now possible for local education authorities to obtain the necessary materials, particularly glass, to carry out repairs to schools due to war damage, the Minister of Works replied: Glass and other materials for the repair of war damage to schools may be ordered in the usual way, and there is a special priority for the most urgent cases. (16 July 1946.)

Housing Policy (Departmental Responsibility)

Asked if he would state the precise responsibility of each ministerial department for the housing policy of the Government; in what way their various functions are co-ordinated; and how the conclusions of the separate Departments, when in conflict, are resolved, the Prime Minister replied: The Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland are responsible for housing policy, including the design of houses, in England and Wales, and Scotland, respectively. The Minister of Works has a general responsibility for the organisation and efficiency of the building industry as a whole, and advises on questions of building technique. He is responsible for erecting temporary houses, and for estimating the total requirements of building materials and components. He is also production authority for certain of the main building materials and components. The Minister of Supply is production authority for materials and components falling within the scope of the general engineering industry. The President of the Board of Trade and Minister of Transport are production authorities for certain other materials. Co-ordination is secured by regular meetings of the Ministers concerned under the chairmanship of the Minister of Health. (18 July 1946.)

Housing. Future Building Contracts

Asked whether his attention had been drawn to the activities of some building firms in persuading people who desire to own their own houses to enter into contracts at present prices for the building of houses at some unspecified future date when present restrictions on house building may be relaxed; and whether, in view of the harmful effects such contracts are likely to have upon any prospects of reduction in the costs of building, he would take steps to warn the public about the inadvisability of signing such contracts, the Minister of Health replied: I was not aware of this practice, which is certainly very much to be deprecated; I cannot think many people will be so imprudent as to indulge in it. (18 July 1946.)

Small Builders (Circular 92/46)

Asked if he would indicate the progress of the two schemes propounded in his Circular 92/46, dated 30 April last, under which small builders were to be invited to build houses for sale to local authorities and if he would arrange for statistical information relating to the two schemes to be included in his monthly Housing Return, the Minister of Health replied: Approval has been given to the use of 51 sites for the erection of 1,387 dwellings, of which 95 were under construction on 30 June. I hardly think that this information is of sufficient importance to be included separately in the monthly Housing Returns. (18 July 1946.)

Rural Water and Sewerage Schemes

Asked the total number of schemes received by him from the district councils and their estimated cost under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act 1944; to how many he has given his sanction; and what progress is being made in carrying them out, the Minister of Health replied: Formal applications for grant under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act 1944 have been received from 148 local authorities in respect of 148 schemes estimated to cost £9,138,000. Thirty schemes estimated to cost £379,500 have been recently finally approved, and a further 38 schemes, estimated to cost £1,254,000, have been approved in principle. I have not yet received returns of progress made. (18 July 1946.)

Illegal Building

Asked what he is doing to stop black-market activities in the building industry; and if he has any estimate of the number of building operatives so engaged at the present time, the Minister of Works replied: As the hon. Member will be aware, the penalties for illegal building have been considerably increased. In addition I have strengthened the machinery for the detection of offences and vigorous action is taken to deal with the cases that come to light. I am unable to give an estimate in reply to the last part of the question. (18 July 1946.)

National Building Corporation

Asked to what extent dumps of building materials and components have been set up by the National Building Corporation; and which dump is the nearest to the city of Manchester, the Minister of Works replied: The National Building Corporation is not yet established. The question of its having set up dumps of building materials and components does not therefore arise. (18 July 1946.)

WAR DAMAGE

The following are extracts from a statement made by the Chairman of the War Damage Commission, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, K.C., at a Press Conference on 8 July 1946. The Chairman dealt with three subjects:

1. Alteration in procedure with regard to notification of damage.

Form C.1 is at present in use for *notification* of war damage. Although there has been no bombing of this country since March 1945, *notification* of war damage is being received by the Commission at an average of 2,000 cases a week.

As from 1 October next form C.1 for *notification* of war damage will be withdrawn. A new form, obtainable from the Regional Offices of the Commission, will then have to be used for *notification* of war damage. Apart from the specific answers which will be required from the claimant, he will have to provide *at his own expense* a schedule, prepared and signed by his professional adviser or builder, of every item of war damage in respect of which he seeks to make a claim. The attention of professional men and builders is directed to this requirement in the new procedure.

2. Value Payments and form Val.5.

The Commission have 200,000 value payment cases on their books. So far, about half of them have not returned Val.5. The Commission is at a loss to understand this omission. The completion and return of Val.5 in no way prejudices a claimant, as it enables him to discuss with the District Valuer the figures of his claim, and if agreement is not reached the matter is left for the *final determination* by the Commission of the amount of the value payment. After notification of this determination the claimant has 60 days in which to lodge an appeal if he so desires. The Chairman emphasises what has already been stated in the House of Lords by the then Lord Chancellor, that any alteration in the calculation of value payments will be retrospective.

When the Government decide to make value payments, claimants who have ignored Val.5 must not blame the Commission if the payment is delayed.

3. Rebuilding of cost of works houses.

There are about 40,000 houses which qualify for a cost of works payment and so far the Commission has approved prices for the rebuilding of 13,500. First attention is being given to houses not exceeding £100 rateable value in London and £75 outside London. The Minister of Health regards this type of house as much a part of the present housing programme as other new houses. The new form C.L.1136C is designed to simplify the procedure and contains full instructions as to what to do. It is important to record that rebuilding of these houses must be on a fixed price contract. Cost plus is not allowable. The Commission are very desirous that the rebuilding of the 40,000 houses should be completed as soon as possible, and are ready to consider applications for approval of fixed price estimates. Form C.L.1136C can be obtained from the Local Authority.

Ministry of Health Circulars

137/46. 5.7.46. This Circular addressed to all authorities gives suggestions on the administration of the Building Restrictions (Wartime) Contraventions, Act 1946. This Act was epitomised in Practice Notes in the May issue of the JOURNAL. The Circular is accompanied by a memorandum C.150 which has been prepared for the assistance of persons communicating with the Ministry of Health regarding this Act.

Paragraph 8 of the Circular says that "In fairness to applicants, those authorities who are not "all purpose" authorities under the Act should warn applicants of the need to apply to the other responsible authorities concerned, and *in notifying any adverse determination of an application, every responsible authority should draw attention to the right of appeal conferred by the Act.*"

In a supplement to Circular No. 76/46 notes on Building Materials and components are given under the following headings:—

METAL WINDOWS. There is a serious shortage of metal windows. Wooden windows are therefore advised for houses for which delivery is required during the next few months. Timber has been allocated to joinery manufacturers for windows to B.S. Specifications. The Principal Housing Officer will issue a licence for an additional quantity of softwood in cases where the normal two standards would be exceeded by the use of wooden windows. The shortage of metal windows may continue into the early part of 1947 and wooden windows should be arranged for in a substantial proportion of local authorities houses until March of next year. It would be well not to specify any particular maker's metal windows, and some delay may be avoided if non-galvanised windows are accepted.

ROOFING MATERIALS.—Slates, asbestos cement sheeting and clay roofing tiles are in short supply and the use of concrete tiles is strongly recommended. Outhouses may be roofed with mastic asphalt or bituminous felt. Local authorities should plan on the assumption that concrete and clay tiles should be used in the ratio of 2 to 1.

BATHS.—The output of Magna 5 ft. 6 in. baths has been reserved for temporary houses. Local authorities are advised to specify other types for permanent housing, such as the longer Magna and the Tub (parallel). Pressed steel baths are at present reserved for the B.I.S.F. house.

RAINWATER GOODS AND SOIL PIPES.—The total demand for cast-iron rainwater goods cannot be met, and the alternatives of aluminium, galvanised pressed steel and asbestos cement are being manufactured. The Regional Materials Officers of the Ministry of Works should be consulted in cases of difficulty in placing orders. The advisability of permitting the occupation of houses which are complete except for rainwater goods should be considered as an emergency measure, as it is expected that such goods will be available in greater quantities towards the end of the year. No objection to such a course is seen by the Ministry.

PLASTERBOARD.—Plasterboard is in short supply and consequently it has been decided that this material for ceilings must be largely denied to new permanent traditional housing. The recommended alternatives are timber laths and lime plaster, expanded metal laths and lime plaster and insulation board. Large scale production of plasterboard will not come into operation until during the course of 1947.

Local authorities are asked to inform the Ministry of Health's Regional Office weekly of the quantities of insulation board, hard board and laminated building board issued by them on form BMSH, the first return to be made for the week ending 3 August 1946.

118/46. 12.7.46. This Circular addressed to Housing Authorities in England gives a summary of the provisions of the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1946 and the procedure to be followed by local authorities. The appendices to this Circular contain notes on the sections of the Act, procedure of local authorities and Treasury conditions.

148/46. 12.7.46. This Circular deals with building board which includes insulation board, laminated building board and hardboard, and limits the supply for purposes other than housing to only the most essential needs. In cases of a civil building licence Form BMSH issued by the Paper Control, Board of Trade, should be completed and forwarded to the licensing authority for a certificate.

150/46. 12.7.46. This Circular deals with the use of Standard Products and revises the list of obligatory standards which accompanied Circular 211/45. The revised list is attached to the Circular.

155/46. 22.7.46. This Circular addressed to local authorities indicates that it is the Minister's view that sympathetic consideration should be given to the needs for repair and renovation of boarding houses which have been used for billeting during the war, but which have not been officially requisitioned. This is subject to the local position regarding availability of labour and materials. The treatment should be similar to that given by Regional Licensing Officers following derequisitioning of hotels and similar establishments.

LAW CASE

Town and Country Planning Acts. Control of Advertisements

Rockleys, Ltd. *v.* Leicester Corporation (1946), L.T. 307.

In this case the effect of section 47 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1932 and section 5 of the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943 was considered by the Divisional Court.

The company had painted a large advertisement on the wall of a house used only as a dwelling-house, the land being included in the Corporation's proposed scheme as land to be protected in respect of advertisements.

The Corporation made an Order under section 5 of the Act of 1943 prohibiting the use of the wall for advertisements *generally*.

Section 47 of the Act of 1932 enacts the provisions that may be included in a scheme as regards advertisements, but there is no power to prohibit or control the erection and use of structures for the purpose of advertising. When an advertisement is displayed or a hoarding is erected which in the opinion of the planning authority seriously affects the amenity of the land included in the proposed scheme, they may require the owner to remove it.

The Court held that section 47 of the Act of 1932 only empowered the authority to require the removal of a particular advertisement from a building, or the removal of a particular hoarding, and did not authorise any general prohibition. Section 5 of the Act of 1943 enabled the authority in the interim period to enforce provisions that could be included in the scheme. In giving judgment the Lord Chief Justice said that Parliament had put advertising space and sites in a peculiarly favourable position by enacting that the scheme must not

interfere with the use of structures for advertising, or with advertising stations, except as provided in section 47. It was probably considered that sufficient protection was given by that section. Except for those provisions, it was perfectly clear that the scheme must not contain a provision which prohibits or controls the erection or use of structures for the purpose of advertising. That, however, was exactly what the interim scheme in this case did : it prohibited the use of this particular wall as an advertising station. Nothing in section 5 of the Act of 1943 affected section 47 of the Act of 1932 ; and if the interim scheme prohibited something that section 47 says shall not be prohibited, the owner of the property affected would have the right to apply to the Court to set aside the authority's Order.

It was argued for the Corporation that section 47 (8) of the Act of 1932 prohibits interference by the scheme with " structures " for the purpose of advertising : and that a house is not a " structure." The Lord Chief Justice said that to say that a wall is not a " structure " must be wrong. It is not everything that is constructed that is ordinarily called a building, but every building is a structure.

BUILDERS' MANUFACTURED GOODS OF IRON AND STEEL

From 1 July 1946 it will no longer be necessary to obtain Certificates to Purchase Builders' manufactured goods of iron and steel. Hitherto a Certificate to Purchase has been required when the individual article contained more than 5 cwt. of iron and/or steel. In view of supply difficulties which still exist in regard to some large items it may be anticipated that manufacturers will expect to be informed of Civil Building Licence particulars before supplying. (Ministry of Works Circular P.I. 259 (No. 2).

The Minister of Supply has made the Control of Iron and Steel (No. 50) Order which comes into force on 1 July 1946.

The Order amends the maximum prices for certain iron and steel products and frees wire mesh from control. The main changes are increases in the price of Staffordshire pig iron, galvanised sheets, galvanised and fine sizes of wire, cold drawn steel tubes, rainwater and soil goods, wire netting and steel castings. The maximum prices for finish machined forgings are withdrawn. Reductions in price of ferro-vanadium and high speed steel are confirmed. (S.R. & O. No. 963, 1946.)

Notes on the new related schedules can be obtained on application to the Control at Steel House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

WAGES IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The following addition has been made to National Working Rule 1 (*b*) with effect from the beginning of the pay week next following 1 July 1946 :—

The rates of wages for young male labourers shall be :—

At 15	years of age	33⅓	per cent.	of the labourers'	current	rate.
At 16	" "	45	"	"	"	"
At 17	" "	66⅔	"	"	"	"
At 18	" "	100	"	"	"	"

Day-work Rates applicable to Contracts for Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and the Association of Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering Employers have agreed upon percentage rates on labour and materials to cover supervision, overheads and profit. The agreement is to operate on contracts or sub-contracts entered into on and from 1 June 1946 and is to remain in force up to and including 30 September 1947. The details of the agreement will be found in the Royal Institution's Journal for July 1946.

Holidays with Pay

Holidays with pay contributions have been increased from 1s. 6d. per week to 2s. The percentage addition of 2 per cent. remains unaltered. This alteration will affect claims for war damage on prime cost plus percentage under ROD 1.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

A Circular No. 25 dated 18 July 1946 addressed to local authorities in England and Wales deals with the administrative problems arising from the control of mineral working under the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order 1946.

A Circular No. 26 dated 18 July 1946 addressed to local authorities in England and Wales calls attention to section 3 of the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946, in connection with the extinguishing of public rights of way and the procedure to be adopted.

The increase in the supplement to owner-occupiers under section 58 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, from thirty per cent. to sixty per cent. has now been made by an Order of the Treasury. The increase will apply to cases where the notice to treat is served on or after 22 July 1946. (S.R. & O. No. 1163, Land, Acquisition of, England, Assessment of Compensation.)

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

Defence Regulation 56A

During the period between 1 August 1946 and 31 January 1947, the amount that can be spent without licence on building work on a property is restricted to £10. In addition, not more than £2 may be spent on any property in any calendar month in the period (on a non-cumulative basis). These limits are the same as those applicable during the six months expiring on 31 July 1946. (Control of Building Operations (No. 7) Order, 1946 ; S.R. & O. 1946, No. 1150.)

REVIEW OF PERIODICALS

1945-46—III *(continued)*

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, *1946 January, pp. 81-8 :*
The Modern gallery : The Guggenheim Museum of Non-objective Art, New York. Design by Frank Lloyd Wright. Model and plan well illusd. and described. Wright's latest and most original design. Gallery in one 8-storey spiral ramp.

LIBRARIES

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, *1946 January, pp. 118-21 :*
Tennessee Library Council standardised type libraries by M. Bianculli in conjunction T.V.A. specialists. Useful analysis of library plan and equipment needs for stock from 2,600 books to 20,000. Also some notes on traditional Carnegie library plan standards.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1946 April 19, pp. 45-8 :*
The planning and equipt. of special libraries. Papers on university libys., by K. Povey, Univ. Libn., Liverpool, and W. Bonser, Univ. Libn., Birmingham, and V. O. Rees, archt. Papers from A.S.L.I.B. conference.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD, *1946 March, pp. 60-2 :*
Fluorescent lighting in the adult lending library, Chesterfield. Note by librarian, illusd.

STUDIOS, BROADCASTING STATIONS, SOCIETIES' BUILDINGS

BYGMASTAREN (Stockholm), *1946 No. 3, pp. 42-3 :*
The Stockholm Technical High School's Building Committee's architect's office : large hut with drawing offices, etc.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, *1946 February, 101-3 :*
Design [drawing] office by R. S. Dickens. Also " Design laboratory " for packaging firm, inc. drawing office, sample room, photo studio, etc.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 March 21, pp. 236-8 ;*
BONYTT (Oslo), *1945 No. 11-12, pp. 131-9 :*
Radiohus—Oslo Broadcasting studios and offices, by Nils Holter. A large luxuriously designed bdg. well described and illusd. Incs. studios and theatre-concert hall. Acoustic treatment.

ARKITEKT (Istanbul), *1945 No. 7-8, pp. 143-57 :*
Istanbul Broadcasting studios and offices. Competition designs.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, *1946 February, pp. 98-100 :*
Broadcasting studio for N.B.C. in Rockefeller Centre, by Carson and Lundin : small auditorium with control room, etc.

INGENIØREN (Copenhagen), *1946 March 23, pp. 145-52 :*
Dansk Ingeniørforenings Hus (engineers' society) : plans of building.

DOMESTIC (General)

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, *1946 February 8, pp. 143-:*
Modern house design. Start of series by E. Lucas. No. 1, The background.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, *1946 March, pp. 98-104 :*
" $75,000 Showcase." Descriptive article on equipment and fitments to model house at Hollywood, built by Fritz Burns. Highly developed electrical equipt (illusd.).

L'HOMME ET L'ARCHITECTURE, *1945 Nov.-Dec., pp. 19-38 :*
The family house. A historical study of the social and æsthetic development of house plan and form from primitive dwellings to the advanced modern house. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, *1946 January, pp. 56-61 :*
Three Californian houses, inc. one by Neutra (Bonnet House).

PLAN (Archl. Students' Assn.), *1945 No. 3, pp. 14-6 :*
Science and the house : B.B.C. talk by Dr. Julian Huxley.

HOUSING (Inst. of Housing), *1945 October, pp. 85-8 :*
Housing the aged. General consideration of demand and plan requirements. by O. Burton, Hg. superintendent, Rotherham U.D.C.

CALIFORNIA ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE (Los Angeles), *1946 February, pp. 50-3 :*
House building materials and equipt. Detailed table of suppliers for houses illusd. in " case study " houses. Good index to advanced U.S. commodities.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, *1945 October, pp. 206-15 :*
Double lean-to roof, or house planning from a different angle. Article by H. W. E. Stauch on S. African houses designed for good insolation. House of various aspects illusd.

BUILDING, *1946 April, pp. 118-9 ;*
Experimental houses at Building Research Station. Ref. effect of insulation on fuel consumption. Descriptive article. Illustd.

HOUSING

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1946 April 12, pp. 28-30 ;*
BUILDER, *April 12, pp. 359-61 :*
JNL., R.I.B.A. *May ;*
Post-war housing. Paper to R.I.B.A. by L. H. Keay, City Archt., Liverpool. Tempy. and permanent houses, prefab. Experience in Liverpool.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 February 14, pp. 141-5 :*
Housing in Northern Ireland. Description and illusn. of designs for houses and housing schemes : neighbourhood units, terrace hg., etc.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 March 14, pp. 213-4 :*
Housing statistics : a commentary on the official returns, by Ian Bowen. 1st of monthly series.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1945 Dec. 27, pp. 465-72 :*
L.C.C. housing type plans for various types flats and houses for future development.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 January 24, pp. 87-92 :*
Swedish timber houses at Abbots Langley. 1st sample erections of 4 different types.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 February 21, pp. 164- :*
Project for six houses in terrace, Cheslyn Hay, Staffs, for Cannock R.D.C., by W. J. Page.

BUILDING, *1946 March, pp. 92-3 :*
Housing in Finland. Short article. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *1946 April, pp. 95-9 :*
" Swiss Co-op Housing." Analytical article by Rolf Rosner (illusd.).

JNL., INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS (Bombay), *1946 January, pp. 34-6 :*
" City without a soul." Report of Bombay housing conference. Notes on bad conditions and municipal policy.

KEYSTONE (Assn. Bdg. Technicians), *1946 January, pp. 9-13 ;*
BUILDER, *January 25, pp. 87-9 :*
Technicians in the colonies. Report by two A.B.T. members on housing and planning work in fulfilment of West Indies Royal Commission's proposals.

BUILDER, *1946 April 12, pp. 365-6 :*
The caravan in the countryside. Lecture to T.P.I., by W. M. Whiteman.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 February 14, pp. 146-7 :*
Caravan designed by R. Jelinek-Karl.

HOME AND BUILDING (N.Z. Inst. Archts., Wellington), *1945 June, pp. 12-3 :*
Prefabd. houses. Winning design in competition by New Zealand Rehabilitation Board, by R. S. Walker and P. Pascoe. 8 erected houses. 3 ft. unit houses of wood or fibrous plaster panels.

PARTHENON, *1946 March, pp. 88-97 :*
Review of new methods of house construction : concrete, steel framed, metal clad, timber, panel and slab, brick.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *1946 January, pp. 10-9 :*
Permanent prefabn. The " Coventry " house, light steel frame concrete slab cladding, by D. E. E. Gibson for City of Coventry. The " Airey " house, r.c. posts and cladding, and the " G.M.G. Bungalow," concrete frame and cladding, by Gee Walker and Slater.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *1946 February, pp. 37- :*
Permanent prefab. systems, in Housing Forum No. 38. British Cast Concrete Federation and Wimpey houses.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *1946 March, pp. 68 :*
Three houses in concrete. " Easiform," " Conslab " and " Arrow " systems.

BUILDER, *1946 March 15, pp. 262-3 :*
Pre-cast concrete houses : exhibition by B.C.C.F., showing " Stancrete," " Stent," " Mac-Girling," " Whitson-Fairhurst " and B.C.C.F. houses.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, *1946 April, pp. 112-5 :*
" Stent," " Stoncrete," " MacGirling," " Whitston-Fairhurst " systems prefab. R.C. houses.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1946 February 1, pp. 67-9 :*
Arcon " Mark V " house now in full-scale production. Details, and summary of preceding types.

BUILDER, *1946 January 25, pp. 94-5 ;*
BUILDING, *February, pp. 60-1 :*
" Arrow " permanent housing in pre-cast r. concrete slabs. T. S. Tait, archt.

BUILDER, *1946 January 18, pp. 68-9 :*
" Conslab " concrete house construction, by P. M. Powell and Ch. Woodward, archts. Two-skin wall of lightly reinforced slabs.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD (News issue), *1946 March 28, pp. 4-5 :*
Buckminster Fuller " Engineered " metal house by Beech Aircraft Corpn. Circular structure suspended from stainless steel mast.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1946 February 8, pp. 84-6 ;*
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *February 7, pp. 127-30 :*
" Jemm " system flatted house, by J. E. M. Macgregor. Model built Roffey Park Rehabilitation Centre, Horsham. Concrete pier brick with normal brick infilling.

BUILDER, *1946 March 29, pp. 310-1 :*
The " Nuttall " house, London Colney. Steel frame, pressed steel panel, tile hung 1st fl. Designed by G. R. F. Nuttall and O. H. Nuttall.

BUILDER, *1946 April 12, pp. 357-8 :*
" Scottswood " factory built permanent house. Phenol-bonded laminated Oregon pine. Made by British Power Boat Co.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 April 18, pp. 303-6 :*
" Unitroy " system of house construction. Designer : M. Flatman ; engineer : J. Mason (illusd.). Reed and cork panels in standard units, 8 ft. × 2 ft.

LA MAISON (Brussels), *1946 January, pp. 27-30 :*
Exhibition of pre-fabricated houses. 1. In concrete. Analytical article, illusd.

HOUSE BUILDER AND ESTATE DEVELOPER, *1946 March, pp. 35-7 :*
The best way to use your timber ration in housing : light-wt. metal flooring and beams. Article by F. Goldsmith.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 April 4, pp. 276-8 :*
Heating small houses—the opportunity for the Engineer. Lecture by R. K. Thulman (Institution of Civil engineers).

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1946 February 15, pp. 101-8 :*
Housing, in Current notes on planning series, by E. and O.E. Start of series. L.C.C. type plans.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1946 March 1, pp. 136-7 :*
Housing orientation and daylighting : in Housing Series, by " E. and O.E."

COUNTRY LIFE, *1946 April 12, pp. 676-7 :*
Rural housing : the need and the opportunity ; reconditioning. Illust. article by W. E. Barber.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, *1946 March, pp. 116-8, 146-8, 150 :*
Housing's white knight. Catherine Bauer. Biog. article.

FLATS

ARKHITEKTURA S.S.S.R. (Moscow), *1945 No. 10, pp. 7- :*
Experience in the design of small flats, 2 and 3 rooms. Illusd. article by G. Orlov.

L'HOMME ET L'ARCHITECTURE (Paris), *1946 No. 1-2, pp. 25-40 :*
Flats. Illusns. and plans of flats, in France and elsewhere, with intro. article—Veritiés connues et méconnues, by S. and A. Wogenscky.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, *1946 March 1, pp. 129-35 ;*
BUILDER, *March 1, pp. 210-4 ;*
BUILDING, *April, pp. 120-2 :*
Gibraltar housing scheme, by R. Atkinson and A. F. B. Anderson, with C. Holliday as town planner, for the Government, 730 flats housing 3,000 on site outside city. Plans and phots. of models.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, *1946 April 11, pp. 292 :*
Flats, Athens, by P. A. Sakellarios.

NATIONAL BUILDER, *1946 March, pp. 194-5 :*
Rebuilding " flat " houses. Article on procedure.

BULLETIN TECHNIQUE DE LA SUISSE ROMANDE, *1946 February 16, pp. 48-50 :*
The problem of the dwelling : project for a block of flats based on a new principle with special regard to orientation.

ARKHITEKTURA S.S.S.R. (Moscow), *1945 No. 10, pp. 12-17 :*
Collective housing built at Stalingrad. Illusd.

BONYTT (Oslo), *1946 No. 1, pp. 2-5 :*
Low-cost flats for families with many children.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, *1946 January, pp. 68-94 :*
Low-rent apartments (Building Types Study, 109). Detailed study of planning, structural and economy problems illustrated by 13-storey Lillian Wald Houses, New York, by Ackerman and Goldstone. Lifts ; frame, wall and floor structure ; heating George Washington Carver apartments, Chicago ; negro housing also illusd.

(To be continued)

BOOK REVIEWS

Farm Buildings for Scotland (Ministry of Works Post-war Building Studies No. 22), by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland. H.M. Stationery Office. 1s. 6d. net.

REVIEWED BY EDWIN GUNN [*A.*]

From a condition of sparsity, the fund of information available to architects and others, as to the essentials of planning, construction, and fitting-up of farm buildings to suit modern agricultural practice, now becomes one of abundance. Between this newly-issued and well-illustrated report and the earlier English one (Post-war Building Studies No. 17) there is little that the designer of farm buildings needs to know on which he cannot find useful information. In some respects the Scottish report is more fully informative even than the English one—it deals, for instance, with the requirements of the sheep-farmer, and has a good deal of information as to various grades of pig-keeping, including a staggering plan for a piggery for 1,000 pigs, which would certainly be exceptional, and would require a deal of organisation for satisfactory running.

The series of type plans for dairying on modern methods given in this report appear wholly admirable, and there are other excellent layouts for farmsteads practising "mixed farming." For the lesser but important details of the items of farm building and equipment, the English report is perhaps more comprehensive; but taking each as supplementary to the other, with allowance for differing weight given to varied branches of that extremely varied business called farming, according to the established practice of the two countries, this latest addition to the sum-total of authoritative information on a hitherto neglected subject is a valuable one. Librarians will now be saved from the indignity of referring enquirers after data on farm equipment to a work published as long since as 1864, for the most reliable information on questions of layout.

Planning and Reconstruction in Northern Ireland. A report issued by the Council of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects. 8vo. 51 pp. Belfast, 1945. n.p.

REVIEWED BY R. E. ENTHOVEN [*F.*]

This report, which has been issued by the Council of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects, gives a brief but comprehensive survey of the problems connected with the future and development of Northern Ireland. Various aspects, including planning and the land, population: its distribution, work, housing and recreation, traffic, the architecture of planning and reconstruction, and finally powers of action, are covered with admirable clarity. The text is illustrated with photographs.

Architetture Mediterranee Egee. By Furio Fasolo. Large 8vo. vii + 130 pp. Tipi di Danesi. L.100.

REVIEWED BY R. E. ENTHOVEN [*F.*]

This book on the domestic architecture of the Ægean has reached the R.I.B.A. Library through the initiative of Mr. Michael Williams. It is liberally illustrated with photographs, and also with sensitive line drawings and colour plates by the author, who is himself described as an architect.

Most of the examples of the houses described are from Lindos on the island of Rhodes. Visitors to this entrancing town often spend their time in the church and climbing the Acropolis, and give only a hasty glance at the houses. If so, they miss much work of considerable interest, for these whitewashed houses so simple and plain outside "look inwards." The courtyards include paved gardens rich in architectural detail and decorative pattern. The grouping of the units is interesting and varied, some including the characteristic feature of the better-class homes known as "anogheion," a separate raised summer room facing north. Terrace houses provide an attractive example of informal composition in town planning.

Much of this book can be enjoyed with only a slight knowledge of Italian.

Amenities in Wartime Factories: Bulletin No. 5. Industrial Welfare Division, Department of Labour and National Service. Commonwealth of Australia. Large 8vo. 31 pp.

Planning Cafeterias for Australian Industry, Part 1. Manual No. 1. Industrial Division, Department of Labour and National Service. Commonwealth of Australia. 4to. 48 pp.

These two booklets have been issued by the Commonwealth of Australia Department of Labour and National Service. The first includes a chapter on Canteens, the material in which is further developed in the second work. Sections are also included dealing with lockers and changing-rooms, cloakrooms, washing facilities, first-aid and ventilation heating, lighting and maintenance.

The second booklet gives the result of experience in Government wartime factories and is Part 1 of a series which, it is hoped, will cover various types of cafetarias developed in private factories. A considerable quantity of useful data on sizes, equipment and construction is included.

British Standard 1311. 1946. Sizes and Contents Arrangement for Manufacturers' Trade and Technical Literature (Building Industry). British Standards Institution 1946. sm. 4to. pp. . 1s.

Recommendations have been issued by the British Standards Institution dealing with the points referred to in the letter from M. Erno Goldfinger and the Editor's note in the April 1946 number of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL. Architects will welcome the proposals to standardise the sizes of trade catalogues.

To-morrow in East Sussex. A booklet published by The Estates Gazette, Ltd., for the Sussex Rural Community Council. 1946. 4to. pp. 209 + (3). Price 22s. 6d.

REVIEWED BY G. MAXWELL AYLWIN [*F.*]

There have been two main threats to the rural scene. One has been the result of prolonged agricultural depression, leading to neglect and decay in land and buildings; the other, arising out of an invasion of the countryside by the town dweller equipped with mobility by rail and road transport. The times are propitious for the first of these to become a thing of the past. The second, however, looms ever larger and demands our vigilance.

The beauty of Rural England is difficult to define as compared with the bigger and wilder landscapes which draw tourists from one country to another. Perhaps its greatest quality is the harmony that has been struck between the works of man and those of Nature. The very fact of this inspired partnership should kill despair for the future and create a determination to recreate the harmonies of living without which all plans must fail.

It is clearly in such a frame of mind as this that the Sussex Community Council, through its Planning Committee, has entered upon the difficult task of collecting in one book the broad conclusions upon which planners in the immediate and distant future may act. The result has been a volume which is not only readable, well composed, and attractive to handle, but one acquiring a text-book status to which many thoughtful people will refer in matters far remote from East Sussex.

Architecture and planning have a special emphasis, and to these we naturally turn with particular interest. But the architect must have official control sufficiently elastic as to leave a field for artistry, and a capacity within himself to relate his art to a living community. We find, not only the various subjects which impinge upon the problem, treated with adequate balance, but each paying regard to the outer influences which affect specialist treatment. In particular does this breadth of thought pervade the planning sections, where the burden must have fallen mainly upon the two architects on the Committee. Here there is an immediate grasp of the fact that Rural England and a healthy farming industry are inseparable, and that the times are favourable for the balance to be restored.

The book owes much to attractive plans and drawings which give point to the text. Of special interest is a series of four sketches illustrating the development of a typical village from its modest 1880 form, through a period of lopsided expansion, promoted first by a railway, and then by the sprawl of urban growth until by 1940 it is a thing of no form nor identity, with neither the charm of a village nor the convenience of a town. The village is nameless, but its history is that of a thousand places. Equally informing but more specific are the plans of Westfield, chosen as a typical village capable, by judicious planning, of reconciling the opposing factors which have become so much entangled—the people who want to pass through the countryside, and those who wish to dwell within it.

The book requires reading from cover to cover, and any attempt to summarise its wealth of matter, would be an impertinence. It is an example to men of thought and insight in other districts, and we may well feel proud that the part which the architect must play in future plans, has been so well served in this admirable example of sound committee work.

If there is any criticism to be made, it is that the editorial foreword implies a lack of unanimity within the Committee. But this may denote no more than a sense of modesty, somewhat clumsily expressed, and hardly appropriate to the great achievement which stands to the credit of a well-composed team.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Lewis Mumford's Address

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—It was an unforgettable experience to listen to Mr. Lewis Mumford's address at the Royal Institute this evening. We are not often stirred to such ideal thoughts as I am sure most of that audience were, and I think it would be a tragedy if the feeling and fervour which Mr. Mumford inspired becomes dissipated in the complexities of our time.

I believe I was not alone in hoping that some spokesman of the Institute would be able to promise definite action to encourage the wave of enthusiasm which was started this evening. Although as Mr. Mumford said, the individual's contribution might well start with a critical self-analysis, I do feel that with the help of the R.I.B.A. each one of us could do some active spade-work on this most urgent task.

I therefore suggest that the Institute should form a pool of information to be placed at the disposal of those who eventually will design the United Nations City or cities. Members of the profession, sociologists, and all the technical personnel concerned with planning in all countries should be urged strongly to contribute to the pool with any data, ideas or suggestions they think might be useful, on the understanding that their services and advice are freely offered for the good of the world at large. A competent panel would be required to sift and arrange the information, and it is possible that selected items could be published with the object of promoting widespread discussion and further contributions.

Should the U.N.O. ignore or side-track any attempted approach to them, I would suggest that the panel should, after a suitable amount of information was collected, formulate a programme and run competitions—without premiums—for individual pieces of design in the project. In this way, we could really show that we are deeply concerned to make the United Nations Organisation a success, and impress our convictions on the politicians who are responsible for decisions on these matters.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY R. HUMPHREYS [*Student*].

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Lewis Mumford speak at the R.I.B.A. on Friday, the 12th, and judging by the response accorded him, his address appealed very strongly to at least the great majority of those present.

As those who heard the lecture or who read the report will see, Mr. Mumford criticised the approach of the League of Nations Council to the question of their new headquarters. What Mr. Mumford said was so obviously right and acceptable, and is of such importance, that it would appear to present a great opportunity for architects to achieve something and to place themselves on the map as entitled in society if the matter were pursued.

Could not the R.I.B.A. form a committee to investigate and report upon the matter outlined by Mr. Mumford, with a view to backing his proposal and presenting suggestions to the United Nations Council, if possible in conjunction with the Architectural Associations of America and Russia, who might add valuable contributions?

Yours faithfully,
GUY NORTH [*F.*].

There is no need to form a Committee

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Lest Dr. Faustus (failed A.R.C.U.K.) accuses architects—as others have done—of being self-centred, selfish, and unscientific, may it be suggested to him that the formula—

What + not = Engineering × boop-a-doop

has nothing to do with architecture.

The answer to this *præceptum* is just 0 × 0, which, though vulgar, is hardly what he can intend, though I, at least, am satisfied. The unscientific may take it *cum graino silos*, or exclaim, *Ex pyramidis mus!*

In spite of formulæ a few of us have picked up some knowledge, with a little unscientific respect for our betters, even in our Gothic Revivalist cradles. It needs *no* study of the History of Architecture to deduce that the Pyramids were merely Pythagora's earliest efforts to prove his famous theorem—the one there has been such a fuss about in the schools ever since.

Having exploded this nuclear—or perhaps I should say Euclidian—atom, may I be permitted, with my tongue in my cheek, to subscribe myself

Yours very sincerely,
FRIBA ET HOMO VULGARIS,
Surveyor to the Lunatic Fringe.

OBITUARIES

Frederick Herbert Mansford [*F.*]

We regret to record the death of Mr. Frederick Herbert Mansford at the age of 75.

Mr. W. W. Begley [*L.*] has sent the following appreciation :—

"Many will regret the passing of Herbert Mansford for, despite a retiring nature, his knowledge of the history of English buildings was widely recognised and freely offered to all enquirers.

"He entered the profession through the office of George Hubbard [*F.*], afterwards proceeding to that of Alfred Waterhouse, for whom throughout his life he retained the greatest admiration. He eventually became his chief draughtsman, before setting up in practice in Ruislip some forty years ago. His own house, "Walden," Kingsend, Ruislip, one of his first jobs, provided him with a home and an office for the rest of his life. Other houses of considerable interest followed, at Ruislip, at Petersfield, Hants, and elsewhere. All are noteworthy as examples of clever planning and contriving, to meet the needs of clients with definite views. A terrace of shops with flats over in Ruislip High Street, offices and showrooms at Earls Court for the Brompton and Kensington Electric Light Co., and a restaurant, also at Earls Court, indicate his capabilities in this direction.

"Mansford's greatest work, however, was the South Place Ethical Society's premises, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square. As a member of the society he embarked on this work with enthusiasm, with the result that, when it was completed in 1929, the musical critic of the *Daily Telegraph* said, with regard to the large meeting hall, 'owing to its excellent acoustic properties, it is the best hall in London for the appreciation of chamber music.' In the 1920's he served on the Literature Committee of the Institute and, in 1931, soon after its inception, he became the very active honorary secretary of the Architectural Graphic Records Committee, carrying on until its transformation in 1940 into the National Buildings Record. It should always be remembered that, despite a grievous lack of funds, during this period 36,500 references, together with the measured drawings and a number of catalogues, from about fifty libraries, were dealt with by voluntary effort, and much of the credit is due to Mansford.

"He was a keen member of the S.P.A.B. and also derived much pleasure from lecturing at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, but even nearer to his heart were his activities in the Ecclesiological Society extending over many years and carried on without a break to within a few months of his death."

John Shorland Westcott M.A. [*A.*]

We regret to record the death of John Shorland Westcott, at the age of 40. Mr. Westcott was killed in an aircraft crash in West Africa when being flown home on his release from military service. He received his training at the Cambridge University School of Architecture and Victoria University, Manchester School of Architecture. Before 1940 he was in partnership with his father, the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Westcott, after which he was for a short time in practice on his own. His principal works included hotels, inns, blocks of flats, dairies and brewery work. After serving in the Royal Observer Corps, he entered the Royal Engineers in 1943 and reached the rank of lieutenant.

Mr. Westcott had many outside interests, being Treasurer of the Conservative Association, Exchange Division, Manchester, and Treasurer of the Manchester Branch of the N.S.P.C.C.

Thomas Hubert Hardinge Vowles [*Retd. A.*]

We regret to record the death of Thomas Hubert Hardinge Vowles [*Retd. A.*], at the age of 73, at The Court House, Beningbrough, York. Having been trained in Blackpool and Manchester, Mr. Vowles practised in Nelson and Burnley from 1900 to 1917 and, in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Shaw, he was responsible for the construction of the Wesleyan Church, Nelson, schools in Burnley, Chorley and Willington Quay, as well as for a cinema-café and many houses in Burnley.

Mr. Vowles did much voluntary work for the National Farmers' Union. He became a Retired Associate in 1934.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

MEETING HELD 9 JULY 1946

British School at Rome: Rome Scholarship in Architecture

On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, the Council approved the resumption in 1947 of the Institute's contribution of £750 to the British School at Rome for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, subject to conditions in Rome allowing the school to be reopened and to the scholarships being awarded.

Fees for Mass-produced Houses

In the light of the report of a committee appointed to consider fees for the design and construction of mass-produced houses, the Council approved the publication of a notice informing members who wish for guidance in the computation of such fees to apply to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

Lectures for Children during the Christmas Holidays

The Council approved arrangements for the revival of these lectures at Christmas 1946.

London Architecture Medal and Medals in Areas of Allied Societies

On the recommendation of a specially appointed *ad hoc* committee, the Council decided that the London Architecture Medal should be revived in 1947; that buildings completed during the *ten* years preceding 31 December 1946 should be eligible for this first post-war award and that subsequently the pre-war procedure should be resumed by which, for example, the award in 1948 will be open to buildings completed during the *three* years preceding 31 December 1947. Approval was given to a recommendation that similar principles should govern the award of medals in the areas of Allied Societies.

Appropriate notices will be issued in due course.

Appointments

The Council approved the following appointments:—

Minister of Works' National Consultative Council of the Building and Civil Engineering Industries: Mr. T. Cecil Howitt [*F.*], Mr. Michael Waterhouse (*V.P.*).

B.S.I. Technical Committee RUC/33: Rubber Flooring: Mr. E. S. Ambrose [*F.*].

B.S.I. Technical Committee HIB/20: Rainwater Goods in non-ferrous material: Mr. A. F. Hooper [*F.*].

B.S.I. Technical Committee HIB/12: Metal Windows and Doors: Mr. E. D. Mills [*F.*] (in addition to Mr. P. J. Waldram [*L.*]).

B.S.I. Technical Committee B/64: Kitchen Furniture: Mr. C. J. Epril [*F.*] (replacing Mr. F. Gibberd [*F.*]).

Women's Advisory Housing Panel: Mrs. M. F. Farms [*A.*] (replacing Mrs. Howard Robertson. [*A.*]).

Architectural Association: Leverhulme Scholarship Committee: Mr. Martin S. Briggs [*F.*].

The Hertfordshire Society General Council: Mr. C. H. James, R.A. [*F.*].

Cremation Conference, London, 18-20 July: Mr. J. L. Seaton Dahl [*F.*].

Town and Country Planning Association: Conference on "Building Our New Towns," London, 11-12 July: Mr. A. W. Kenyon [*F.*].

Fire Grading Committee of the Building Research Board and Fire Offices' Committee: Mr. A. F. B. Anderson [*F.*], Mr. Samuel Beverley [*F.*], Mr. J. Murray Easton [*V.P.*], Mr. Bernard George [*F.*], Mr. Joseph Hill [*F.*], Mr. S. Rowland Pierce [*F.*], Mr. C. G. Stillman [*V.P.*].

The Honorary Associateship

The Council have invited Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Director (formerly Executive Secretary) of the American Institute of Architects, to accept nomination to the Honorary Associateship.

Membership

The following members were elected:—As Hon. Fellow, 1; as Hon. Associates, 2; as Fellows, 9; as Associates, 21; as Licentiates, 20.

Election October 1946

Applications for election were approved as follows:—As Hon. Associate, 1; as Hon. Corresponding Members, 4; as Fellows, 6; as Associates, 9.

Election December 1946

Applications for election from overseas candidates were also approved as follows:—As Fellow, 1; as Associates, 6.

Reinstatements

The following applications for reinstatement were approved:—As Associates: John Anthony Dorin, Cecil James Scott. As Licentiates: Douglas John Holland, Albert William Wallace Lewis, Robert Wortley Graeme Russell-Walker, William Hinton Stewart.

Resignations

The following resignations were accepted with regret:—Walter Vernet Quilter [*Retd. F.*], George Alex Payne Britton [*L.*], Frank Webber [*L.*].

Application for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-law 15

The following application was approved:—As Retired Licentiate: William Roderick Macdonald.

Obituary

The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members and Student:—

Philip Walter Birkett [*A.*].
John Harold Gask [*A.*].
Thomas George Price [*A.*].
Charles Edward Hutchinson [*Retd. A.*].

Mr. Hutchinson was a past member of the Council and of the Practice, Science and Competitions Committees, and a past Honorary Auditor.

William Court Johnston, M.C. [*L.*].
Paul Hey Hartley [*Student*]. Killed on active service.

COMPETITIONS

HOUSING, NETHER LIBERTON, EDINBURGH

Edinburgh Corporation invite architects of British nationality resident in Great Britain to submit designs for the development of a housing estate at The Inch, Nether Liberton, Edinburgh.

Assessor: Mr. George D. Macniven [*F.*].

Premiums: £500. £300 in respect of other designs according to merit.

Last day for submitting designs: 7 September 1946.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. J. Storrar, Town Clerk, City Chambers, Edinburgh, 1.

Deposit: Two guineas.

COMPETITION FOR PLANNING OF THE HAYLING BEACHLANDS

The Urban District Council of Havant and Waterloo invite the submission of designs from competitors with suitable professional qualifications for the laying out of part of an area known as the Hayling Beachlands with a view to the improvement of its amenities.

Assessor: Dr. H. V. Lanchester, Litt.D., M.T.P.I. [*F.*].

Premiums: £200, £100, £50.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 September 1946.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Albert E. Madgwick, Esq., Clerk of the Council, Town Hall, Havant.

Deposit one guinea.

COLOMBO CATHEDRAL COMPETITION

The Colombo New Cathedral Committee, in association with the Standing Committee of the Diocesan Council of the Church of Ceylon, invites architects who are qualified members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or allied bodies to submit in competition designs for the proposed Cathedral of The Holy Cross, together with Bishop's House, Divinity School, Diocesan Hall and Offices, in Colombo, on a site adjoining Buller's Road in that city. The competition is being organised by the Royal Society of Arts, London, on behalf of the Colombo New Cathedral Committee.

Assessor: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, O.M., R.A. [*F.*].

Premiums: £500; £200; and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 December 1946.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Secretary, The Royal Society of Arts, 6 John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Deposit £1.

NOTES AND NOTICES

MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

KILLED

CLAYE : DEREK H. [*S.*], Capt. Durham L.I.
NEWTON : A. T. [*S.*], Sigmn. R.C.S.

DECORATIONS AND DISTINCTIONS

ANDERSON : J. B. [*S.*], Lieut. R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.
ASHWORTH : J. I. [*F.*], Lieut.-Col. R.E. Again Mentioned in Despatches.
BUTTRICK : W. T. [*A.*], Major R.A.C. Mentioned in Despatches.
CHAPMAN : W. W. [*A.*], Major R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.
CHASE : R. G. M. [*A.*], Major R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.
DOBIE : W. H. GLEN [*A.*], Lieut.-Col. R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.
FLEMING : T. L. [*S.*], Capt. R.E. Again Mentioned in Despatches.
GRAY : R. P. [*A.*], Lieut. R.E. Awarded M.B.E.
HARDY : RONALD [*A.*], Major R.E. Awarded M.B.E.
HIGHET : G. I. C. [*F.*], Lieut.-Col. R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.
HORSFALL : G. F. [*A.*], Capt. R.E. Awarded M.B.E.
KIRK : S. L. [*L.*], Major R.E. Awarded M.B.E.
MCKINLAY : R. [*A.*], Major R.E. Awarded M.B.E.
PEGRUM : W. A. [*L.*], Major R.A.O.C. Awarded the Territorial Decoration.
SANDERS : W. H. [*A.*], Lieut.-Col. R.E. Awarded M.B.E.
SLANEY : O. E. F. [*S.*], W.O.I. R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.
WAKEHAM : P. O. G., O.B.E. [*A.*], Brigadier R.E. Again Mentioned in Despatches.
WALKER : W. T. C. [*A.*], Major R.E. Again Mentioned in Despatches.
WRIGHT : A. F. S., M.B.E. [*S.*], Major R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.

The West Yorkshire Society of Architects

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

There was a good attendance of members at the annual general meeting held at the Metropole Hotel, Leeds, on Monday, 27 May. After the presentation and approval of the annual reports, the following were elected as officers of Council for the 71st Session :—

President : Norval R. Paxton, M.C. [*F.*] (Leeds).
Senior Vice-President : Ledger Holdsworth [*L.*] (representing Wakefield Branch).
Junior Vice-President : J. R. Tolson [*A.*], A.M.T.P.I. (Leeds).
Honorary Secretaries : Richard Thompson [*A.*], A.M.T.P.I. (Leeds). H. S. Davison [*A.*] (Leeds).
Honorary Treasurer : H. Jackman [*L.*] (Leeds).
Members of Council—Fellows : J. G. Berry, M.C. [*A.*] (representing Huddersfield Branch) ; J. T. Castle [*A.*] (representing Bradford Branch) ; J. T. Coates [*L.*] (Leeds) ; John Hardwick [*F.*] (Leeds) ; P. Benson Haswell [*A.*] (Leeds) ; C. Hickson [*F.*] (Huddersfield) ; C. E. Horsfall [*L.*] (Halifax) ; W. H. King [*A.*] (Leeds) ; Noel Pyman [*L.*] (Leeds) ; C. Sunderland [*F.*] (Leeds) ; W. Tocher [*A.*] (Leeds) ; W. H. Wilkinson [*L.*] (representing Halifax Branch).
Associates : W. Clifford Brown [*A.*], A.M.T.P.I. (Leeds) ; J. L. Crowther, M.B.E. [*A.*] (Leeds) ; K. A. Jones [*A.*] (Leeds).

A feature of the evening was the presentation to the new President, Mr. Norval R. Paxton, M.C. [*F.*], of an illuminated address and a cheque to the value of £100, a token of appreciation of the officers, Council and members for the magnificent work done for the Society by Mr. Paxton during his 15 years of office as honorary secretary.

The retiring President, Mr. R. A. Easdale [*A.*], in making the presentation, spoke highly of the services rendered to the Society by Mr. Paxton and for the benefit of members then read the citation as follows :

NORVAL ROWALLAN PAXTON
M.C., F.R.I.B.A.

"WE the undersigned, on behalf of the Members of the WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS desire to place on record our appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Society during the time you acted as HONORARY SECRETARY. During the fifteen years you occupied the position, you gave generously of your time, and, untiring in your efforts, with great zeal and efficiency, advanced the interests of the Society on all occasions, adding greatly to its professional prestige both nationally and locally. We ask you to accept this testimonial and accompanying gift in token of our esteem, with sincere wishes for your future good health, happiness and success."

Chairmen of Branches. Signed—R. A. Easdale, President.
L. Holdsworth (Wakefield). N. Pyman (Senior V.P.).
F. Abbey (Huddersfield). L. Holdsworth (Junior V.P.).
W. H. Wilkinson (Halifax). R. Thompson (Hon. Treasurer).
J. T. Castle (Bradford). J. R. Tolson (Asst. Hon. Sec.).

Mr. Paxton acknowledged the testimonial and thanked the Society for the honour bestowed upon him.

The meeting was honoured by the presence of Colonel A. Graham Henderson, [*F.*]President of the RoyalI ncorporation of Architects in Scotland, and Mr. C. D. Spragg, Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Col. Henderson in a brief but amusing address commented on his long association with the new President. Mr. Spragg, after conveying the regrets of Sir Percy Thomas on his absence due to a prior engagement, spoke in appreciation of the work of Mr. Paxton at the R.I.B.A., at the Allied Societies' Conference, and the Allied Secretaries' Conference and on the Registration Council, etc., and conveye to Mr. Paxton the congratulations of the R.I.B.A. on his election as President. A vote of thanks was accorded to the guests, ably moved by Mr. Cyril Sunderland [*F.*] and supported by Mr. Eric Morley [*F.*].

Victory Scholarship Competition

In the United Kingdom 51 competitors took part in the Victory Scholarship en loge competition. The following competitors have been selected to proceed with the final drawings for the competition :—

Mr. Frank Booth (Leeds School of Architecture).
Mr. Richard Brown (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Miss Connie Clark (Hull School of Architecture).
Mr. Robert Howrie (The Department of Architecture, University of Sheffield).
Mr. Vernon H. Lee (Liverpool School of Architecture).
Mr. Richard W. Leggatt (Department of Architecture, Southern College of Art, Portsmouth).
Mr. Tom L. Marsden (School of Architecture, University of Manchester).
Mr. Thomas A. Peatfield (School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London).
Miss Mary K. W. Reader (Architectural Association, School of Architecture).
Mr. William Smith (School of Architecture, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).
Mr. Denis G. Thornley (School of Architecture, University of Manchester).
Mr. Phipps Turnbull (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art).

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, May 1946

The Intermediate Examination was held in London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff from 24 to 30 May 1946.

Of the 242 candidates examined, 92 passed and 150 were relegated. The successful candidates were :—

Alford, R. B. L.
Allan, Robert.
*Bartholomew, Victor G.
Baxter, Robert C.
Bean, Norman S.
Bernhardt, Douglas V.
Bickford, R. J.
*Bishop, Lloyd J.
Boxell, Cyril L.
Brown, Dennis H.
Bustard, Edward H.
Carter, Geoffrey B.
Castle, Victor.
Castle-Cleary, W. R.
Chamberlin, P. H. G. (Subject to approval of Testimonies of Study).
*Chipperfield, John E.
Chitty, Howard J.
Clarke, William A.
Clarke, A. Derek.
Clarkson, Allan R.
Clegg, Peter R.
Cooper, Malcolm.
Coppock, John G.
Dale, Thomas S. S.
Edgecombe, John.
Edwards, Cyril E.
Elderton, C. F. E.
Elliott, Arthur W.
Ferrie, James W.
Finkle, Gerald M.
Gabrel, Sidney.
Goodchild, J. F. (Miss).
Graham, Robert C.
Grey, George A.
Hall, Charles F. (Subject to approval of Testimonies of Study).
*Hastilow, Noel.
Hobbs, Arthur F.
Hopkins, Roy.
Jefferies, Reginald.
*Kelly, George D.
Laird, Colin.
Lobban, William.
Lovatt, Thomas.
McCusker, Joseph B.
Mason, Robert J.
Mawhinney, J. A.
Melling, Frank.
Mellor, Kenneth.
Michaels, Leonard.
*Miles, Godfrey.
Mold, Arthur H. W.
*Moth, Eric D.
Needham, P. R.
Noble, Charles W.
Nutter, F. G. F.
Oakley, David F.

Olney, Ronald P.
Padbury, J. Neil.
Paget, Alfred E.
Patterson, Sydney J.
Pell, Arthur.
*Penfold, Henry G.
Phillips, Norman M.
Pianca, Reginald A.
Quigly, C. M. (Miss).
Riordan, Cecil E.
Roe, Stuart A.
Roffey, Alan A.
Scott, Norman K.
*Slipper, Arthur W.
Smith, Frederick A.
Smith, James E.
Smith, Keith P.
Stephens, Harry P.
Stevens, Reginald.
Tatnall, Derek L.
Thomas, George A.
Todd, Anthony C.
Tooby, George D.
Torrance, H. D. B.
Turner, Raymond G.
Vass, Claude R.
*Vinton, Leonard G.
Wellwood, William R.
Williams, Elwyn T.
Williams, Francis.
Williams, Geoffrey G.
*Williamson, Albert E.
Wilson, Geoffrey.
Winder, William J.
Yates, Arthur.

* Subject to the approval of History Thesis or Theses.

The following candidates have also completed their qualifications and have now passed the Intermediate Examination :—

Black, J. P. R. Corder, D. M. Trebilcock, R. W.

Building Surveying Examination

The R.I.B.A. Examination qualifying for candidature as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities will be held at the R.I.B.A. on 9, 10 and 11 October 1946. Applications for admission to the examination must be received not later than 28 August 1946.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the following Maintenance Scholarships have been awarded for the year 1946-1947 :—

The R.I.B.A. 4th and 5th Year Maintenance Scholarship of £60 per annum to Mr. J. S. Millar, of Mold, Flintshire.

The R.I.B.A. Howe Green 4th and 5th Year Maintenance Scholarship of £40 per annum to Mr. A. J. Mellor, of Bournemouth.

The "Builder" Maintenance Scholarship of £60 per annum to Mr. E. Sheard, of Leeds.

The Maintenance Scholarships previously awarded to the following candidates have been renewed for a further period of a year :—

Mr. G. S. Cornelius-Wheeler (Bartlett School of Architecture University of London—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum).

Mr. H. W. Burgess (Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College Cardiff—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum).

Mr. P. T. Barefoot (Architectural Association School of Architecture—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £100 per annum).

Miss A. P. Broughton (Architectural Association School of Architecture—Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of £45 per annum).

Department of Health for Scotland

PLANNING OFFICERS

Applications are invited by the Department of Health for Scotland for appointment as Planning Officers. The appointments will be on a temporary basis, but successful candidates will have the opportunity, in due course, to apply for permanent pensionable posts on the Department's planning staff. The scale of salary to be attached to these permanent posts is at present under review. Salary range for the temporary appointments is £600-£800 (men) according to experience and qualifications. A war bonus consolidation allowance of approximately £90 per annum is payable in addition.

Candidates, who should not be less than 30 years of age, must be members of the Town Planning Institute, and preferably have a basic qualification in architecture, engineering or surveying. Headquarters will be Edinburgh. When absent from headquarters on official business, travelling expenses and subsistence allowance in accordance with Treasury regulations will be paid.

Applications, giving particulars as to age, professional qualifications and experience, present employment, etc., should be made in writing to Establishment Officer, Dept. Health for Scotland (Room 31), St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1. Closing date 14 days after date of this advertisement.

The University of Liverpool—Liverpool School of Architecture

Applications are invited for two full-time posts of Ungraded Lecturer and Studio Instructor in the School of Architecture, at a salary of £450-£600 per annum, according to qualifications and experience, together with a child allowance.

Applications, accompanied, if possible, by drawings or photographs of work, two testimonials, and the names of two referees, should be received not later than 31 August, 1946, by Stanley Dumbell, Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning

The R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning is obtainable by Fellows, Associates (who are not less than 26 years of age) and Licenciates. The test by means of which this Distinction is awarded is conducted by special Examiners appointed by the Council of the R.I.B.A.

This award does not take the place of the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning, which is obtainable by Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the R.I.B.A. without any minimum age limit.

The primary purpose of the Distinction is to satisfy a demand from senior architects to take a qualifying test in town planning suited to their age and existing attainments.

The Examiners will meet three times a year—in February, May and October. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. by 1 January, 1 April and 1 September annually.

Copies of the form of application containing the procedure, regulations, general scope of study and bibliography may be obtained free on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS

ELECTION: 9 JULY 1946

The following candidates for membership were elected on 9 July 1946 :—

AS HON. FELLOW (1)

DOWNEY : MOST REV. RICHARD, D.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Liverpool.

AS HON. ASSOCIATES (2)

TALLENTS : SIR STEPHEN (GEORGE), K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
TAYLOR : MISS MARGARET STEPHENS.

AS FELLOWS (9)

DUFFY : THOMAS [*A.* 1930], Preston.
FREEMAN : PHILIP GARFORTH, B.Arch. (Liverpool), Master of Arts (Yale) [*A.* 1930].
GODDARD : HENRY GORDON [*A.* 1933], Leicester.
GREEN : DAVID JOHN, A.A.Dip. [*A.* 1936] Lowestoft.
HIGHET : GRAEME IAN CAMPBELL [*A.* 1930].
KING : LAURENCE EDWARD [*A.* 1930].
TAYLER : HERBERT, A.A.Dip. (Hons.) [*A.* 1936], Lowestoft.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (*c*) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

HALL : HAROLD SAUNDERSON, Grimsby.
HEATHCOTE : MAJOR CHARLES HAROLD, T.D.

AS ASSOCIATES (21)

ATKINSON : GEORGE ARTHUR, Hull.
BRYAN-BROWN : MISS BEATRICE GRACE.
BULLEN : HENRY WALKER.
CLARK : MISS CONNIE, Hull.
COTTRILL : ALLAN.
DOWNIE : MISS MARGARET NANCY.
FERGUSON : ROBERT STIRLING, Westmount, P.Q., Canada.
GUTTERY : MISS BERYL MARGARET.
JEFFCOAT : STANLEY, Buxton.
KEMP : ALAN MURRAY.
LANG : DAVID EBENEZER, Edinburgh.
LEWIS : GRAHAM EVERARD.
LOGAN : WILLIAM (Jnr.), Edinburgh.
OWEN : ROY EDWIN.
POWELL : PETER NOLAN, Cardiff.
SMITH : FREDERICK NEALE.
STANLEY : ERIC WESTON, Manchester.
URQUHART : WILLIAM JOHN, Edinburgh.
WATSON : CLARENCE LONSDALE, Scarborough.
WILKIE : ALEXANDER ABERCROMBIE, Dumfries.
WONES : GUY KNIGHT (Capt. R.E.), Wolverhampton.

AS LICENTIATES (20)

AMBLER : JAMES, Shrewsbury.
AYERS : WILLIAM CECIL, M.C., Bradford.
BOYMAN : LESLIE THOMAS (Capt. R.E.).
BRADLEY : HARRY, Nelson.
DAVIDSON : CHARLES STEWART MILNE (Major), Paignton.
DENNING : GEORGE ERNEST WALTER, Devonport.
GREEN : LEONARD HENRY.
JONES : MAXWELL, Southport.
KANE : JOHN ROBERT.

LLEWELLYN : BENJAMIN THOMAS, Swansea.
MACDONALD : DAVID.
MENDUS : HOWEL, Swansea.
NEILL : JOHN MCBRIDE, Belfast.
O'HARA : FRANCIS (Captain), East Calder, Midlothian.
PRATLEY : GILBERT JOHN.
RICHARDSON : RALPH EDWIN, Newcastle.
SHEPPARD : CYRIL ALFRED FREDERICK.
STACEY : JOSEPH.
THOMSON : DUNCAN.
THRALES : JOHN HERBERT, Newport, Mon.

ELECTION : 15 OCTOBER 1946

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 15 October 1946. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday, 14 September.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

2nd List

AS HONORARY ASSOCIATE (1)

WHISKARD : SIR GEOFFREY GRANVILLE, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Hon. LL.D. (Melbourne), Mildenhall, Suffolk. Proposed by the Council.

AS HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (4)

LAURITZEN : VILHELM THEODOR, Vodroffsvej 2B, Copenhagen. Proposed by the Council.

ONAT : EMIN, graduate E. T. H. Zurich, Professor in Ordinary, Dean of the architectural faculty of the Technical University of Istanbul, Kadikoy, Kucuk Moda, Istanbul. Proposed by the Council.

RASMUSSEN : STEEN EILER, Professor of Architecture, Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Denmark, Dreyersvej 3, Rungsted Kyst, Denmark. Proposed by the Council.

VAGO : PIERRE, Architecte dipl. E.S.A., Honorary Secretary Reunions Internationales d'Architectes, Redacteur en Chef "L'Architecture d'Aujourdhui," Architecte en Chef de la Reconstruction (French), 5 Square du Mont-Blanc, Paris. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (6)

CAHILL : MRS. MARY PROCTOR [*A.* 1934], 25 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne ; 2 Granville Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Lieut.-Col. G. Reavell, Lieut.-Col. A. K. Tasker and P. C. Newcombe.

CAHILL : THOMAS JOSEPH, B.A. [*A.* 1934], 25 New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne ; 2 Granville Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Lieut.-Col. G. Reavell, Lieut.-Col. A. K. Tasker and P. C. Newcombe.

HARRISON : EDWARD JAMES, B.Arch. [*A.* 1932], 122 Craiglea Drive, Morningside, Edinburgh. E. P. Mawson, A. H. Mottram and J. R. McKay.

SANDERS : MAURICE [*A.* 1934], 134 Cheapside, E.C.2 ; 12 Joel Street, Pinner, Middlesex. M. de Metz, Raglan Square and Ivor Shaw.

TATCHELL : RODNEY FLEETWOOD [*A.* 1932], Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4 ; 23 Brunswick Gardens, W.8. Prof. A. E. Richardson, Prof. H. O. Corfiato and J. L. Denman.

WORTHINGTON : THOMAS SHIRLEY SCOTT [*A.* 1927], Messrs. Thomas Worthington & Sons, 178 Oxford Road, Manchester ; c/o Lady Worthington, Beech Mount, Bowden Road, Altrincham, Cheshire. Hubert Worthington, Francis Jones and J. S. Beaumont.

AS ASSOCIATES (9)

The name of a school or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

ADDISON : ALEXANDER JOSEPH [Special Final], 371 Clapham Road, S.W.9. H. E. Askey, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (*d*).

CLARK : REGINALD WILLIAM [Final], Empingham, Oakham, Rutland. C. B. Metcalfe, Hubert Bennett and F. J. Lenton.

CUZENS : GERALD JOHNS [Final], Messrs. Martin-Kaye and Warren Neil, 11 Mint Street, Lincoln. Neil Martin-Kaye, P. R. Fincher, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (*d*).

DODD : WALTER DUNCAN MIDDLETON [Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool], "Winton," Briar Drive, Heswall, Cheshire. T. B. Medcalf, Rupert Medcalf and Prof. L. B. Budden.

HARVEY : MRS. MARGARET ELIZABETH DINGWALL [Birmingham Sch. of Arch.], 44 Haslucks Green Road, Shirley, Nr. Birmingham. George Drysdale, J. B. Cooper and T. M. Ashford.

HARVEY : ROBERT HENRY [Birmingham Sch. of Arch.], 44 Haslucks Green Road, Shirley, Nr. Birmingham. J. B. Cooper, George Drysdale and T. M. Ashford.

HEATON : ROBERT BARCLAY, B.Arch. [Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool], 22 Croome Drive, West Kirby, Cheshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and F. J. M. Ormrod.

HOLLAND : FRANK WOLSTENHOLME [Bartlett Sch. of Arch., Univ. of London], The Cottage, Tudor Court, Hawes Lane, West Wickham, Kent. Prof. A. E. Richardson, Prof. H. O. Corfiato and D. R. Aberdeen.

SILCOCK : RAYMOND [Final], 3 Charlbury Gardens, Seven Kings, Essex. James Cannell, A. W. Hall and C. Scriven.

ELECTION : 10 DECEMBER 1946

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 10 December 1946. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday, 23 November 1946.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOW (1)

HARPER : DENIS RAWNSLEY [*A.* 1932], Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Cape Town ; Lovers' Walk, Rondebosch, Cape Town. Prof. L. W. T. White, H. M. Fairweather and C. P. Walgate.

AS ASSOCIATES (6)

AXELROD : AXEL ABRAHAM [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], Messrs. J. E. Ferguson, Stakesby Lewis & Partners, P.O. Box 3932, Johannesburg. F. L. H. Fleming, A. S. Furner, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (*d*).

AYERS : LAURENCE [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], P.O. Box 449, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. F. A. Jaffray, J. D. Robertson and J. R. Hobson.

CALDERWOOD : DOUGLAS MCGAVIN [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], 46 Prudential House, Pretorius Street, Pretoria, South Africa. V. S. R. Poole, W. B. T. Newham and J. S. Cleland.

FLOYD : HUGH COULDERY [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], Chevington Lodge, Rosmead Avenue, Kenilworth, C.P., South Africa. L. A. Elsworth, C. P. Walgate and Prof. L. W. T. White.

JOUBERT : HENRI NEL [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], c/o Architectural Department, Witwatersrand University, Milner Park, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (*d*).

MACIVOR : GEORGE ALEXANDER SMITH [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], 744 Stuttaford's Building, 63 St. George's Street, Cape Town, South Africa. James Morris, R. F. R. Day and Prof. L. W. T. White.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnership and partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than for posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.

APPOINTMENTS

MR. CLIFFORD BOND [*F.*] has been appointed Chief Assistant to the Chesterfield Corporation and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc., at the Town Hall, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

MR. THOMAS W. EAST [*F.*], formerly Education Architect to the County Borough of Croydon, has been appointed Architect to the County Borough of Derby.

MR. J. RONALD FIRTH [*A.*], formerly in the Cowes, Isle of Wight, office of Mr. H. V. Lobb [*F.*], has been appointed Assistant Architect to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., Ltd., Masjid-I-Sulaiman, Khumjistan, South Iran, at which address he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. DONALD A. GOLDFINCH [*A.*] has been appointed Chief Assistant Architect (Hospitals) on the staff of the City Architect, Leeds.

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

MR. L. F. R. COOTE [*A.*] is re-starting his pre-war practice from "The Old Cottage," Bladon, Oxfordshire, as a temporary address, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc. His former partnership with Mr. James Ransome at 7 Hobart Place, London, S.W.1, terminated owing to Mr. Ransome's death.

MR. ERIC FARMER [*L.*], practising under the style of Farmer & Farmer, has resumed practice at 57 Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3 (Central 2291), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MESSRS. FOWELL & MANSFIELD [*FF.*], 70 King Street, Sydney, Australia, have taken into partnership Mr. Osmond R. Jarvis and Mr. Donald Charles Maclurcan [*A.*]. They will practice under the style of Fowell, Mansfield & Maclurcan and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. E. KEITH MACKAY [*A.*], Hon. Secretary, Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, is now practising in association with Mr. Norman Mussen, B.C.E., A.M.I.E.(Aust.), Consulting Engineer of Melbourne. Messrs. Mackay & Mussen are practising as architects and engineers at Collins House, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne.

MR. ANDREW RENTON [*A.*], 54 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12, will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. MICHAEL RYAN [*A.*], MR. JOHN B. S. PENOYNE [*A.*], and MR. S. G. KADLEIGH [*A.*], upon release from the Services, have entered into partnership and will practise at 63 Abingdon Villas, London, W.8, under the style of "Ryan and Partners."

MR. KENNETH C. SCARFF [*L.*], of 21 Abbey Gate Street, Colchester, has opened an office at 6 South Hill Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk (Felixstowe 320), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. C. C. SPENCE, B.A. [*A.*] and MR. G. L. PRICE [*A.*] on release from the forces have entered into partnership and will practice under the style of Spence & Price for the present at No. 15 Haldane Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne. They will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. WILLIAM TAYLOR [*A.*], practising at 61 Wingrove Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4 (Newcastle 35339), will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, information sheets and other data at that address.

MISS MARY WALL [*A.*] has recommenced practice at 69 Longton Avenue, London, S.E.26 (Tel. For. 2516), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MESSRS. JOHN B. WILSON, SON & HONEYMAN [*A.*], 92 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2, announce that with the return of Mr. James M. Honeyman [*A.*] from the Ministry of Works and Mr. William A. R. Jack from the Forces, the practice will be resumed under the style of Wilson, Honeyman & Jack at 92 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Douglas 1972), at which address they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. WILFRID G. WRIGHT [*A.*] has recommenced practice at 8 Peacock Lane, Leicester (Leicester 58974), and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MESSRS. GODMAN & KAY [*FF.*] have removed from Bank Chambers, Carfax, Horsham, to "Milnwood," 13 North Parade, Horsham (Horsham 1144-5).

MR. ROBERT R. MEADOWS [*A.*] has removed from 117 Park Avenue, Hull, Yorkshire, to 119 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. E. B. MUSMAN [*F.*] has removed from 7 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, to 12 Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, London, W.1 (Paddington 7114).

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

LIVERPOOL Associate, Dip. Arch., with ten years' practical experience in domestic and commercial architecture, seeks partnership or post leading to partnership in or near coastal town, S.W., S. or S.E. England only considered. Apply Box 290, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MEMBER [*F.*], with extensive practice in Midland towns, requires qualified partner with capital and first-class experience on works of architectural merit. Unrivalled opportunity for suitable man.—Apply Box 288, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

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WANTED, by Johannesburg City Library to complete their sets of R.I.B.A. publications: *Journal of Proceedings:* Vol. 2, No. 13 (April, 1886), Vol. 4, No. 1 (October 1887) and Vol. 5, No. 12 (April, 1888) *Proceedings:* Vol. 2, No. 6 (December 22 1881); *Journal,* Vol. 27, Nos. 10 to 20 (March to October 1920), Indexes to Vols. 27, 45 and 46; Vol. 48, No. 8 (June 1941), Vol. 49, No. 9 (July 1942). Any member able to give or sell any of these copies is asked to get in touch with Mr. R. F. Kennedy, City Librarian, Market Square, Johannesburg, South Africa.

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FELLOW requires one-room office in Central London, preferably West End, or would be pleased to share with another member.—Apply Box 284, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MEMBER requires office accommodation S.W.5 district—would share with another architect. Furniture available. Apply Box, 289 c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

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MEMBERS RELEASED FROM THE SERVICES, ETC.

The following members have notified the R.I.B.A. that they have been released from the Services and are resuming practice and would like to receive trade catalogues, information sheets and other data, etc.:

MR. CYRIL ADLER [*A.*] (late Captain R.E.), 31 King's Road, Sloane Square, London, S.W.3 (SLOane 9167).

MR. J. M. ANGUS [*L.*] (late Major R.E.), The Northern Clubs Federation Brewery, Ltd., Hanover Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1 (Newcastle 26540).

MR. J. W. BARROW [*A.*] (late Captain R.E.), William and Segar Owen, Palmyra Square Chambers, Warrington (Warrington, 7), and 18, Middle Temple Lane, London, E.C.4 (89 Temple, London).

MR. PHILIP B. BEARD [*A.*] (late Major R.E.), Buildings and Estates Officer, University of Manchester, Manchester, 13.

MR. WILL DOOTSON [*L.*] (late Major R.E.), Staff Architect, Saxone Shoe Co., Ltd., Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

MR. N. R. GALLOWAY [*A.*], 35 Burleigh Road, Gorse Hill, Stretford, Manchester.

MR. GEORGE F. LONG [*F.*], 51 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1.

MR. NORMAN B. MITCHELL, M.B.E. [*Student*] (late Major R.E.), "Martello," Park Drive, Wistaston, Crewe.

MR. GEORGE L. S. TOWNSEND [*A.*] (late Major R.E.), 11 Park Drive, Upminster, Essex.

MR. G. S. SANDERSON [*A.*], 104, Marlborough Hill, Harrow, Middlesex.

MR. C. J. SCOTT [*A.*], (late Captain R.E.), 2, Hall Street, Carmarthen.

MR. DAVID STEWART GLADSTONE [*A.*] (late Squadron-Leader, R.A.F.) has commenced practice at 28 Gloucester Place, London, W.1 (Welbeck 5953).

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